

## Appendix 1.

Extracts pertinent to the Lesser Antilles in facsimile of the travelogue written by P.H. Dorsett during the 1931-1932 plant hunting expedition to the Caribbean Islands and Guianas on board *Utowana* (Dorsett, 1936). The document has been annotated, and notes are listed at the end of the facsimile. Report was finished on February 11, 1936 (see p. 864).

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[Vol. 74]

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1  
ALLISON V. ARMOUR  
AGRICULTURAL EXPEDITION  
1931-1932

VOLUME 1

FOR THE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WITH THE  
YACHT UTOWANA

VISITING ISLANDS OF  
THE

BRITISH WEST INDIES  
ALSO  
BRITISH AND DUTCH GUIANA.



Agricultural Explorer, plant-lover and enthusiast with a background of achievements unexcelled. These have not only helped to make American Agriculture what it is today but they also stand as beacon lights, pointing the way to greater, grander and more important opportunities for plant introduction for the further and more complete development of the United States.

## INTRODUCTION

The latter part of October or early in November, I was advised by Dr David Fairchild, that Mr. Allison V. Armour with his Yacht Utowana, would more than likely make a trip to the Caribbean region, Dutch, British and French Guiana, for the United States Department of Agriculture. He explained that the primary object of the expedition is to search for the wild relatives of cultivated cotton, also varieties of palms native to the regions, visited, as well as new, rare and valuable plants deemed worthy of introduction and trial in the United States, and its possessions.

The personnel of the expedition, under consideration at the time, included, Dr. David Fairchild, Dr. O. F. Cook and P.H. Dorsett, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, also Mr. L.R. Toy, with the Branch Experiment Station of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Gainsville, Florida. The duration of the trip was reckoned at about three months, more or less.

Before the details of the proposed expedition were completed for submission to the Secretary for his consideration and approval, Dr. Cook decided that it would not be possible for him to leave Washington, during the time indicated, the latter part of December to sometime in April 1932 and designated Mr. H. F. Loomis of his Office, located at the U. S. Plant Introduction Garden, at Chapman Field, near Coconut Grove, Florida to take his place.

The latter part of November 1931, Mr. Allison V. Armour came to Washington and conferred with Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson, Dr. W. A. Taylor, Dr. David Fairchild and the Secretary of Agriculture

relative to the final details of the expedition. As a result of this conference, Dr. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in a memorandum to the Secretary, outlined in detail more or less detail, the regions to be visited and the work to be undertaken.

A copy of the approved memorandum and also one from Mr. Henry E. Allanson, Assistant Chief of the Bureau, concerning the same, follow.

COPY

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF BUREAU

November 23, 1931.

MEMORANDUM

Regarding the Proposed Ninth Allison V. Armour Expedition to British and Dutch Guiana and the West Indies.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Mr. Allison Armour has once more offered to assist the Department by placing his boat at its disposal for a plant-collecting trip in the Caribbean region, the purpose being to visit out of the way islands in the Bahamas and other West Indian groups which cannot be reached by passenger steamers and collect there native species of cotton which are likely to be of interest in relation to the botanical problems and may prove of great practical use in the United States.

Several distinct species of cotton are native to the West Indian region, including the Bahama Islands. The long staple Sea Island type of cotton, formerly cultivated in the South Atlantic States, is believed to be of West Indian origin, but it is not certain whether the original stock of seed was introduced from Barbados or from the Bahamas and it is highly desirable that someone familiar with these cottons study the conditions there and collect the cottons in this region.

Because of the delay in the start of last year's expedition and the necessity of additional time being spent on the west coast of Mexico, where valuable new varieties of corn and cotton were found, the expedition was not able to spend the amount of time planned in the West Indies so that this area was practically untouched by the expedition and is still a relatively new field.

In addition to the cottons, the expedition would expect to secure valuable plants from the old private and official gardens in the British West Indies and the Guianas where have been gathered for a century collections of useful and ornamental plants

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from many parts of the world. The growing importance of house palms for the decoration of our homes offers a new commercial possibilities for nurserymen and there is a keen demand for new varieties which, owing to the plant quarantine regulations, private individuals are prohibited from importing. The region visited is known to have species that have promise for commercial exploitation.

With the development of the Florida area, there has come a demand for shade trees, cover crops, potential rubber plants, tropical fruits, tropical vegetables, fiber and tannin plants which may prove suitable for cultivation in that State and, if annuals, in the whole Gulf States area. The Wet Indian Islands and the north coast of South America contain many forms of promise from which seeds and cuttings can be obtained. These cannot be imported by private individuals because of the quarantine regulations, and there is a growing demand for their introduction.

Such government agencies as exist in these regions, while willing to assist us, are not in a position to evaluate the importance of the various species- only our trained experts, familiar with conditions in the Lower South, can do so by an actual study of them where they are grown.

Area-The field to be covered by the expedition includes the Bahama Islands, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Trinidad and the British, Dutch and possibly French Guianas on the north coast of South America.

Personnel- The members of the proposed party are David Fairchild and P.H. Dorsett of the Division of Foreign Plant Introduction, and H. F. Loomis of the Division of Cotton, Rubber and Other Tropical Plants.

Travel - The Department's representatives will join the boat at Miami, leaving from Florida about January 1, 1932, and returning to that port at the close of the expedition about April 1, 1932.

Expenses - All subsistence and travel on the boat will be supplied by Mr. Armour as will also traveling expenses from Washington, D. C., to the boat for Mr. Dorsett. Such travel and incidental expenses ashore from the boat and shore subsistence, to the amount of \$500.00, will be carried equally by the regular appropriations of the Division of Foreign Plant Introduction and the Division of Cotton, Rubber and Other Tropical Plants. Salaries will be borne by the respective Divisions.

Handling of Material - The material relating to cotton and rubber plants will be delivered to the Division of Cotton, Rubber and Other Tropical Plants together with complete collections of palm material for botanical study. All other material, including palm seed for growing and distribution will be handled by the Division of Foreign Plant Introduction.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. A. Taylor  
W. A. Taylor,  
Chief of Bureau.

Approved,  
(Signed)  
A.M.H.

January 22, 1932.

We sighted Saba shortly after breakfast and by 9 o'clock we were along side the huge and towering pile of rock. However, the Captain and Mr. Armour decided that the sea was too rough to even make bluff at trying to call at an island, generally known as "The Island without a harbor" and as a result the Captain pulled the Utowana fairly close in so that we could get as fine a view of her as we steamed by, perhaps within less than a quarter of a mile off shore.

At our distance off shore the island appeared as a huge pile of rock with the top, or crest of the extinct volcano extending her head into the clouds.

We spent our time while passing Saba en route Orangetown, St Eustatious our next port of call in exploring Saba through our field glasses and in making pictures so as to have a record of her general appearance in case, something happens and we do not get back here or weather conditions, even if we should get back are such as to make picture taking impossible.

On Saba is said to be the "Devils Hoof" and also the "Devils Iron", and on the leeward side of the island is another landing, sometimes used, and from it there is a long flight of steps chiseled out of the rocky mountain side, which leads to the village above; this is called the ladder. It really is exasperating to be so near and yet not be able to stop for a visit. The following pictures, taken while passing will serve to give a very good idea of the general appearance of Saba.

January 22, 1932.



Negative #57796. Land and Sea scape.  
The island of Saba with the crest of the crater rising out of the ocean and extending into the clouds some 1800 or 2000 feet above sea level.



Negative #57797. Sea and Land Scape.  
This view is almost identical with the preceeding. We were a little nearer the island and a little further to the southeast.

January 22, 1932.



Negative #57798. Sea and Land-Scape.

When this picture was taken the Utowana w  
was heading away from Saba en route to Orange Town,  
on the island of St. Eustatius, almost directly  
ahead and only a comparatively few miles away. If  
all goes well we should be there and at anchor by  
noon.

January 22. 1932.



Negative #57799. A Panoramic View of the island of Soba as we passed, aboard the yacht Maunua, en route to Orange Town on the island of St. Eustatius - We expected to call here but the Sea was too rough.



My stiz # 57800 a slightly different view  
of Soba from the preceding. Taken from  
the deck of the Utawana.

January 22, 1932

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At noon we were at anchor off Orange Town, on the Island of St. Eustatius and after lunch all went ashore for the rest of the day.

St. Eustatius or Statia, one of the Dutch possessions, is only about 9 square miles in extent and is now said to have about 1500 inhabitants. History tells us that in 1780 it had a population of 2,500 and that on account of the wealth of the people, the island was known as the "Golden Rock"

The village, or perhaps it might be classed as a city, is like practically all the villages and cities that we have thus far visited, one of the "has bins" and from the general appearance of Orange Town I judge that it is almost anything but prosperous.

The island consists of two volcanic cones, one of which is known locally as the "Quill". The principle agricultural products include cane, tobacco, indigo, coffee and cotton.

The acting governor, who we met, and with whom we spent some little time accompanied, us on the 1200 foot climb to the crest of the "Quill". Mr. Loomis, Miss. Nancy Bell Fairchild and Mr. Toy, I believe, went over the crest and down on the inside, some 600 feet or so to the bottom of the crater. The whole interior of the crater is now overgrown into a perfect jungle of mixed vegetation.

We spent a very pleasant afternoon ashore but did not get much of interest or importance in the way of plant material.

Mr. Armour and Mrs. Fairchild did not go with us to the "Quill" and after a few hours visit in the city returned to the yacht. It was rather late in the afternoon when the rest of the party got aboard.

Mr. Armour entertained the acting director and two other citizens of Orange Town for dinner and a very pleasant and interesting evening was enjoyed.

We were advised during the evening that the Utowana would lie at anchor here during the night and get away fairly early in the morning for Basse Terre on the island of St Christopher or better known as St Kitts.

The pictures made on St. Eustacius during the evening follow.



Negative #57801. Landscape.  
Contoured ridges, on the mountain side, en route to the "Quill" These ridges were only recently planted to sweet potatoes, and the plants have not yet recovered.

January 22, 1932.



Negative #57802. Landscape.

View from the rim of one side of the "Quill" of an extinct volcano, on the island of St. Eustatius, across to the other side. Note the dense vegetation, and also the lone tree well down on the far side. We would have very much liked to have gotten over there, but it was too much of a job for the time we had ashore.



Negative #57803. Landscape.

Another view across the "Quill". The lone tree is well to the right in this picture.

January 22, 1932.



Negative #57804. Landscape.  
A view along the route to the "Quill" This shows something of the appearance, and way land here is cleared for preparation for the planting of farm crops.



Negative #57805. Landscape.  
Another view, and from a somewhat different position, of the cleared area of land shown in the preceding picture.

January 22, 1932.



Negative #57806. Land and Waterscape. View over Orange Town, out to Sea, from the mountain side, on our return from our trip to the "Quill". On the left, on a line with the outward ends of the tree branches, the Utowana can be seen as she lies at anchor in the harbor.



Negative #57807. Landscape. Dr. David Fairchild and on his right the Assistant Director who is standing by a clump of grass he originated. This is a good forage grass and is related to the well known Elephant grass.

January 22, 1932.



Negative #57808. Street Scene.  
Looking along one of the main streets of Orange Town, St Eustatius. The picture shows very nicely the general appearance of the outskirts of the village and the character and appearance of some of the principle part of the population.



Negative #57809. Landscape.  
It is even-tide on St. Eustatius and the leader of the expedition, tired and weary slowly plods his way along the road, leading to the landing, from where he will go by launch to the Utowana. A lovely view just at sunset.

January 23, 1932.

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We broke anchor and steamed out of the harbor of Orange Town about 6.30 in the morning and a little before noon dropped anchor in the harbor of Basse Terre, also spelt Basse Terre, the Capital of the island of St. Kitts also known as St. Christopher. It is recorded that Columbus discovered this island on his second voyage to the new world, in 1493 and that this latter name was given to it by Columbus.

St. Kitts is a mountainous island of volcanic origin and embraces something like 68 square miles and has a population of something more than 18,000 people, the greater part of whom are blacks.

Of the numerous mountains and extinct volcanoes, the highest is Mount Misery with an altitude of something more than 37,000 feet elevation. <sup>223.1</sup>

From the coast line and mountains extending from or near it back to the higher peaks in the back ground, which we saw and explored through field glasses aboard the Utowana on our way from St. Eustateous in the morning we anticipate a wonderfully interesting stay here and expect to secure a nice lot of interesting plant material.

After lunch we went ashore and headed at once for the market. A native market in a village, town or city, as a rule, carries the index of the production of the land, and what the inhabitants utilize for food.

January 23, 1932.

We saw in the market, in so far as I can recall, one of the finest and largest collection of root vegetables, that I have ever seen. There was also a very good collection/ordinary vegetables and tropical fruits/

The following list includes the greater number, if not all of the fruits and vegetables we saw displayed in the market for sale. The market was for the most part in the open and the fruits and vegetables were displayed, for the most part, on the concrete, or on burlap, in shallow wood boxes or baskets. <sup>224.1</sup>

#### Fruits observed

Bananas  
Lemons  
Sower sops  
Limes  
Papays  
Rosell  
Oranges  
Guavas  
Bread fruit.

#### Vegetables observed

Dasheens  
Tomatoes  
Sweet potatoes  
Pigeon peas  
Onions  
Irish potatoes  
Yams (in variety)  
Pumpkins  
Chayotes  
Lima beans  
Egg Plant  
String beans  
Okra  
Cassava  
Cabbage  
Leeks  
Turnips  
Yam bean tubers in var.  
Peppers (red in var)  
Gourds (In variety)  
Corn

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From the market we went to the Agricultural Experiment Station, a mile or so out of town and met there

225.1  
The Director, Mr. R. E. Kelsick. A colored gentleman, who we found to be well educated and apparently very much interested in vegetable and fruit growing. With the

Director, we looked over the work of the station and after making a few pictures illustrative of the work carried on at the station we returned to the city.

On the way out to the Experiment Station, we observed a thick growth of Indigofera sp. on a vacant city lot upon which goats were feeding. We stopped

225.2  
to make a picture and also to get some of the seed for trial back home. Further out we saw in the open

field a bright pink flowered legume, which somewhat resembled crotolaria. It looked interesting and also promising and we secured seed and a picture of one of the plants.

225.3  
After returning to the City, and while Dr. Fairchild and Mr. Loomis were getting in touch with persons in the city who we were advised might be willing to act in the capacity of a guide on a trip into the mountains tomorrow, Toy and I went to look over the small city square or park to see what we could find there of interest.

We found there a half a dozen interesting palms, some in seed. There was also a nice specimen of Cannon-Ball tree, Couroupita guianensis, in full flower.

225.4

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226.1 We also saw a large white flowered *Frans-japani*, which appeared quite different in appearance from any that we have thus far seen on any of the other islands.

During the evening we visited the Tomato packing house and met the foreman. Mr. Gregory who 226.2 showed us their methods and practices in handling and packing this fruit for shipment. Tomato growing on the island is an industry of considerable economic importance.

Late in the afternoon when we assembled on the pier, preparatory to returning to the Utowana for supper and a good quiet nights rest, We met Mrs Fairchild and Miss. Nancy Bell there, and with them was a young gentleman by the name of Harold D. Bock a Government Entomologist, 226.3 whom they had met in the city by accident, In fact they scraped up an acquaintance with him because they surmised that he was a scientist. Mr. Bock and <sup>a</sup> friend of his expect to leave Basseterre early in the morning for Mount Misery, and we learned with pleasure that they will be pleased to have us go with them. They plan to go to the top of the mountain, but on tomorrow will only go as far as the rest house and will there remain over night and on the following morning go on to the top. We were glad to take advantage of this opportunity and arranged to meet

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these two young men in the City early tomorrow morning.

The pictures made throughout the day follow.



Negative #57810. A scene.

From left to right, L. R. Toy, H. F. Loomis and Dr. David Fairchild resting on the port deck of the Utowana while en route to Basse Terre on the island of St Kitts. When this picture was taken this morning we were running along the southwestern shore of that island and fairly close in ashore.

The boys are exploring the mountain sides with their field glasses, trying to find and locate regions or plants of special interest which we may have an opportunity to visit during our short stay of a day or two on the island.

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Negative #57811. Landscape.  
As we passed here, the exclamation was, "That's fine,  
we just bet that would be an awfully interesting  
place to explore". I agreed. There is deep water here  
and we were running quite close in shore.



Negative #57812. Landscape.  
This view is almost identical with the one above, but  
I am putting it in because it is interesting and  
good looking.

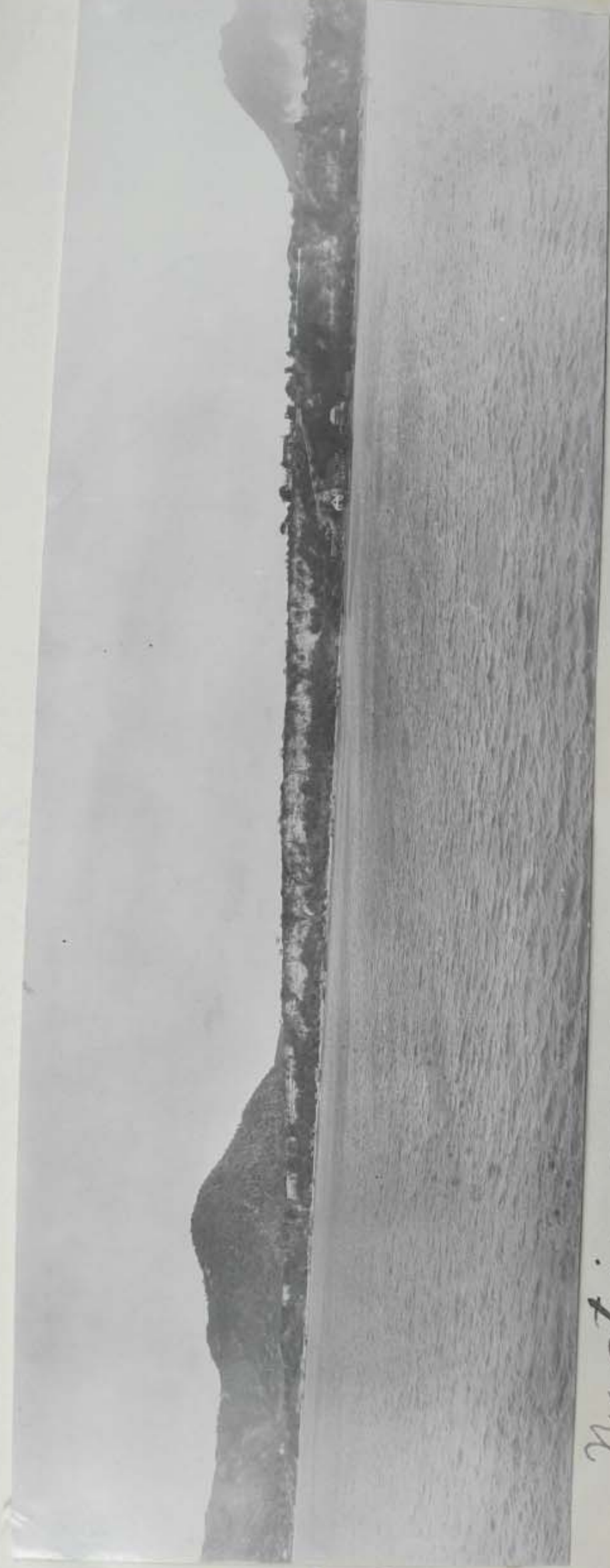
January 23. 1932.

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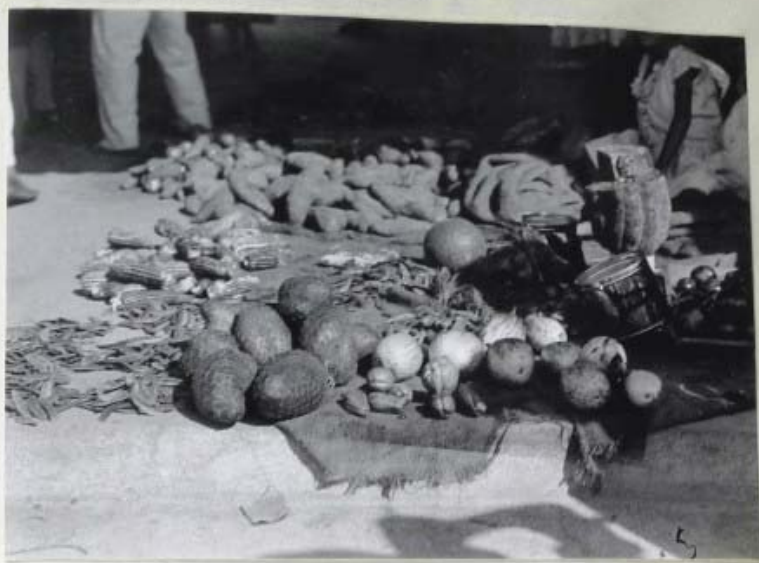
Negative # 57813

A portion of the Southwestern  
portion of the island of St Kitts from the deck  
of the Usurwah.



Negative #57814.  
View of an upland valley portion of the  
island of St. Kitts from the Port  
deck of the yacht *Uluwaua*.

January 23, 1932.



Negative #57815. Market Scene.

In the foreground, Lima beans, Sour sops, Chayotes and melons.



Negative #57816. Market Scene.

Yard-long Dioscoreas, and very large Chayotes.  
In the market at Basse Terre, St. Kitts.

January 23, 1932.



Negative #57817. Market Scene.  
An interesting native market view. Yams, Yard-long  
beans, Egg Plant, Gourds and Squash.



Negative #57819. Market Scene.  
Looking across a buisy portion of the open native  
market. This is barter and trade.

January 23, 1932.

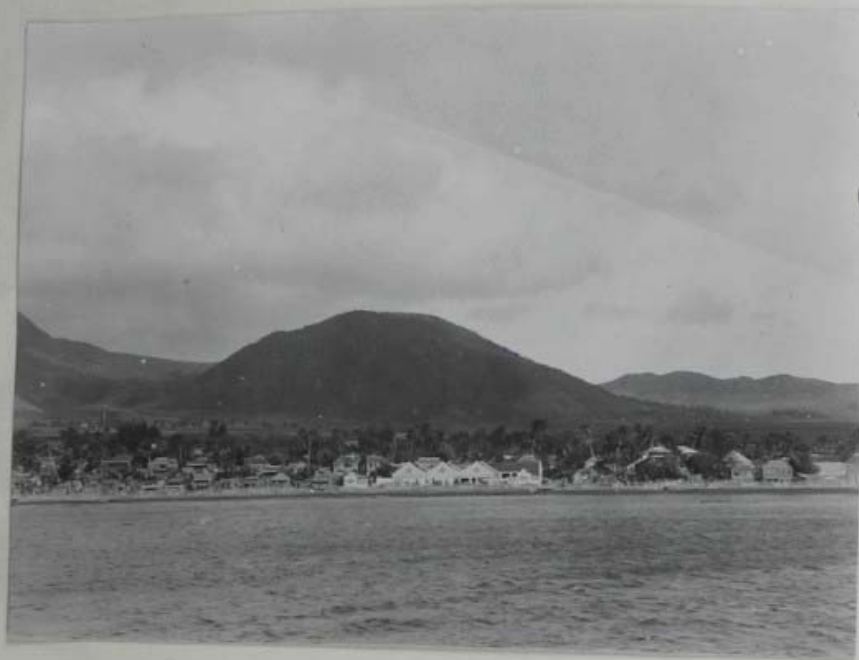


Negative # 57820. Market Scene.  
A fine and extensive collection of root vegetables.



Negative #57821.- Market scene.  
Cabbage, Turnips, Yams and Rosell.

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Negative #57822. Water and landscape. View of a portion of the water front of Basse Terre, from the deck of the yacht Utowana. At the white appearances buildings, near the centre of the picture is where the market is located.



Negative #57823. Dioscorea sp. Market Scene. The clusters of small yams in the foreground are "Community" or "Cush-Cush" yams. We have had them served on the yacht and while we found them quite palatable we do not consider them anything as good as Irish potatoes.

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Negative # 57824. Market Scene.  
A general view of an interesting portion of the  
market of Basse Terre, St Kitts.



235.1

Negative #57825. Indigofera sp.  
Mr. H. F. Loomis collecting see for trial in America.  
The goats and shee were feeding on this indigofera.

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236.1

Negative #57826. Undetermined legume.  
Mr. L. R. Toy collecting seed of this undetermined,  
pink flowered legume which resembles a crotolaria in  
some respects.

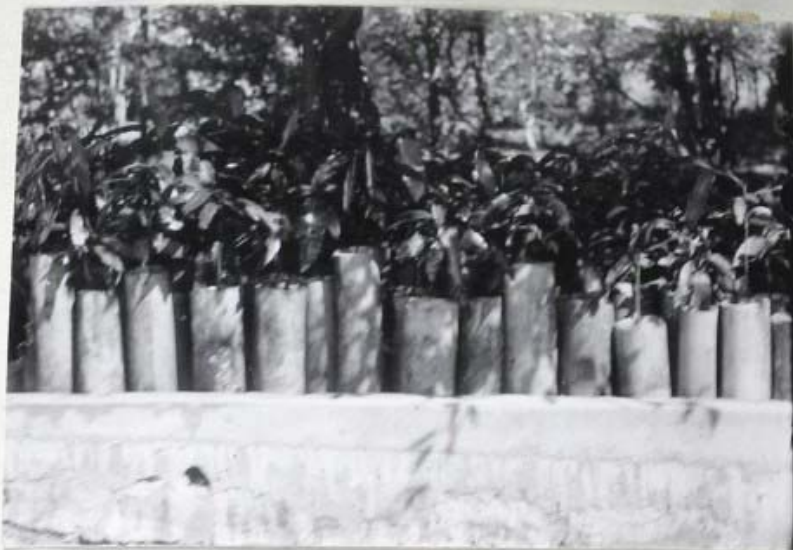


236.2

Negative #57827. Persea gratissima.  
Propagating avocados by means of approach grafting  
at the Experiment Station, St. Kitts.

January 23, 1932.

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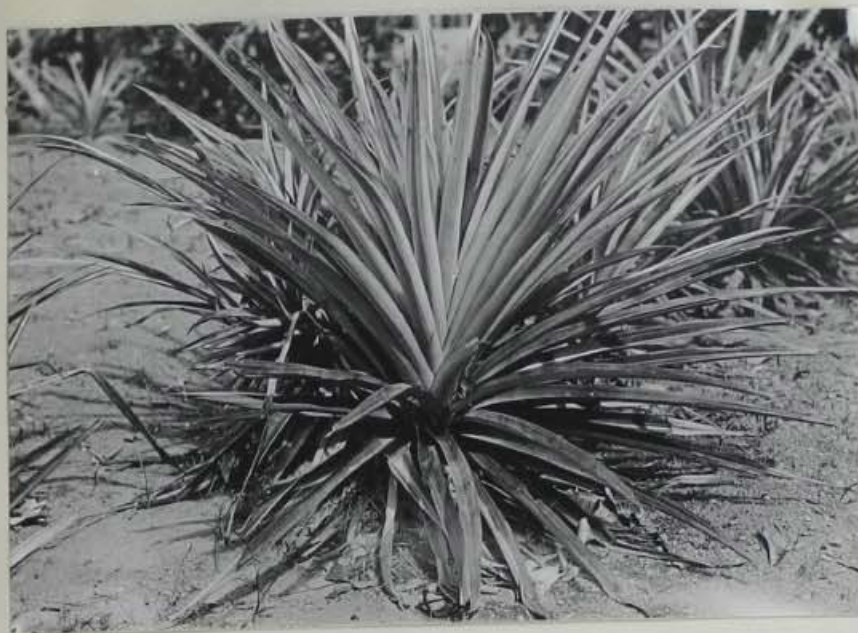


Negative #57828. *Mangifera indica*. 237.1  
Growing mango seedlings in Bamboo pots at the 237.2  
Experiment Station at Basse Terre, St. Kitts.



Negative #57829. *Mangifera indica*.  
A view of mango seedlings in Bamboo pots, in the  
open, at the Experiment Station, St. Kitts. This  
view shows the pots somewhat better than they are  
shown in the preceeding picture.

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238.1

Negative #57830. Ananas sativa.

A nearby view of a plant of one of the selection the Director of the Experiment Station is trying out, with a view of getting better types than are now being grown on the island.



238.2

Negative #57831. Brassica oleracea.

The Director of the Experiment Station at Basse Terre, St. Kitts standing beside a planting of selected cauliflower plants which are under test.

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Negative #37832. Adenanthura pavonina.  
"Bead-Tree". A nearby view of a few fruiting branches  
of a medium size, upright growing tree which is very  
attractive and bears small bright red seed. These  
are frequently strung and used for beads.

239.1



Negative #57833. Adenanthura pavonina.  
View of the tree, on the Public Square in Basse Terre,  
St. Kitts. This is the tree from which the branches  
shown above were secured.

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Negative #57834. Landscape.  
View in the small park or Public Square at Basse  
Terre, St. Kitts. The view shows a fine collection  
of interesting, handsome palms.



Negative #57835. Thrinax sp.  
This is an interesting specimen which bears white col-  
ored seed coats. They look peculiar.

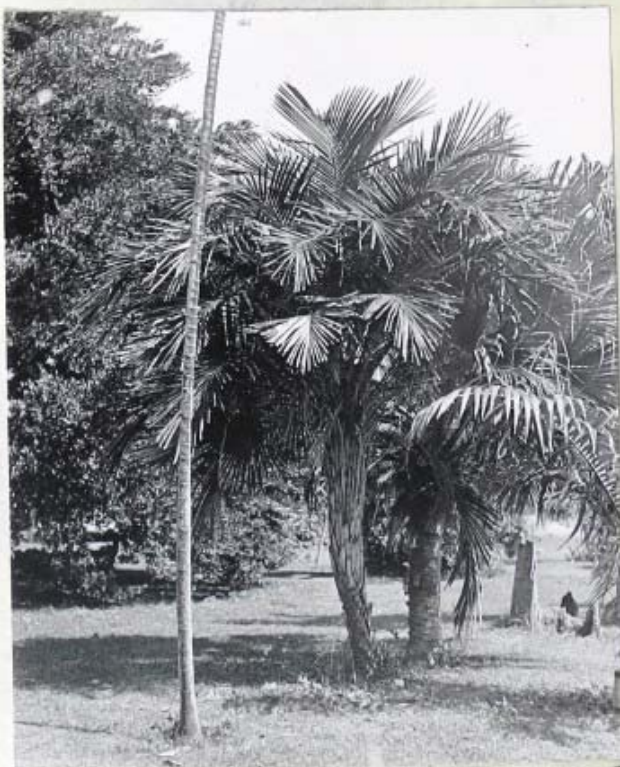
240.1

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241.1

Negative #57836. Undetermined Palm.  
Mr. H. F. Loomis holding a small cluster of ripe  
seed of this Undetermined species of palm which is  
growing in the Public Square at Basse Terre, St. Kitts.



241.2

Negative #37837. Undetermined Palm.  
The center tree is the one of which a portion of  
the trunk and a small cluster of seed is shown in  
the preceding picture.

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Negative #37838. Cactus intortus.  
A nearby view of a fine specimen of a "Turks Cap" cactus found growing wild in the hills near the City of Basse Terre, St. Kitts. 242.1



Negative # 57839. Cactus intortus.  
View of another fine specimen of "Turk's Cap" cactus growing in the wild.

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243



Negative #37840. Landscape.  
A native grass-thatched hut in the wild.  
The abode and home of a native laborer.



243.1

Negative 57841. Cardia sulcata.  
One of a number of trees in this section which  
were heavily laden with yellowish colored fruit.  
The fruit was practically round and about  
the size of muscadin grapes and the flesh was excess-  
ively mucilaginous in character.

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After a rather hurriedly eaten breakfast Dr. Fairchild, Loomis, Toy and I with our cameras and collecting equipment went ashore and joined Mr. Bock and his friend. It took an hour or such a matter to get things in Basse Terre lined up as they were wanted. We then boarded motor cars and drove in a northerly direction along the beach, for some two or three hours before we came to the ranch of Mr B. S. Davis.

It is from there that we will ascend Mount Misery. We arrived at the ranch about 9 o'clock in the morning and were there for about a half an hour getting a guide and some one to carry the luggage. 244.1

The Davis ranch is an old time sugar estate of many hundreds of acres of land and on it are several old Dutch windmills which can be seen from the home place. These add interest and beauty to the already fascinating landscape. We met Mr. and Mrs. Davis and had a short but extremely pleasant visit with them and had a chance to see a few things of interest about the home. One of the most unique and interesting of which was a lovely sunken flower garden. In very early days a large reservoy was constructed to catch and store fresh water. When the time came that this was no longer needed, it was drained and converted into a sunken garden. A picture at the end of todays notes will give a very good impression of the old reservoir and how it appeared when the picture was taken.

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The climb from the Davis home to the rest house, perhaps half way or a little more to the crest of Mount Misery, <sup>3,711'</sup> was a winding trail through the tropical jungle. It was a long, hot, tiresome tramp but in no sense excessively steep or difficult and the entire distance was crowded with things of interest to see and examine.

At the rest house, which was a rude hut, with the main roof thatched with grass and the rest covered with galvanized iron. The floor was dreadfully out of repair and there were no beds or bunks of any kind. A nights stay in the rest house, I can well imagine would be very much more uncomfortable than in a tent or even on the ground. We did not envy the boys their contemplated nights stay there and I am sure that every one of us, if it had been possible, would have gladly remained for the glory and excitement of the climb to the crest on tomorrow.

After lunch at the rest house and a short time spent scouting in the surrounding, but near by, jungle, we exchanged fairwells and the best of good wishes and Fairchild, Loomis, Toy and Dorsett hit the trail for the return and were soon beyond sight or call from our newly found friends.

On the trip up and down especially the latter we secured seed, herbarium specimens and plant material of numerous interesting, trees, shrubs, vines

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and grasses and also got a fairly good number of pictures of interesting scenes and plants. 246.1

We had tea and spent some little time with Mr. and Mrs. Davis when we got back to the ranch and rather late in the afternoon motored back to Basse Terre.

It was a glorious day, especially for the four explores who climbed about half way up Mount Misery. We wish, that some time we may have an opportunity to return so that we may have the very great pleasure of ascending to the crest of Misery and spend some time there, exploring its many plants and numerous facinating features.



Negative #57842, Landscape. 246.2  
Looking across a fairly good size portion of the Old fresh water reservoir which the Davis's, after its usefulness as such had passed, transformed into a sunken flower garden.

At the extreme left stands Dr. Fairchild, and beside him in white and without a hat, Mr. Davis. They are standing on the broad concrete surface which caught the falling rain and conducted it into the reservoir at the centre, which is now planted to ornamental flowering plants, shrubs and vines.

January 24, 1932.

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247.1

Negative #57843. Alsophila crinita.  
Looking upward, from the trail up Mount Misery, not  
very far below the old rest house, through  
the over arching fronds of glorious tree ferns.



247.2

Negative #57844. Landscape.  
Mr. Harold D. Bock standing at the corner of the  
old rest house on Mount Misery. where he and his  
friend, with a guide, will spend the night. I is  
by no means, inviting, charming or even interesting,  
but in case of rain, which may descend, in torrents  
at most any time throughout the night, this shelter  
may serve to keep them and their supplies dry.

January 24, 1932.



248.1

Negative #57845. Crotolaria sp.

Dr. David Fairchild in an abandoned field which is now overgrown with a tall growing, yellow flowered species of crotolaria. This species, as well as several others we have collected seed of today, may prove to be of interest and value in connection with green manure and cover crop work at home.



Negative #57846. Crotolaria sp.

Dr. Fairchild preparing to register by photography, a portion of an abandoned field, at the base of Mount Misery, which is overgrown with this tall growing, yellow flowered species. It is a promising looking species and we secured seed for trial in the United States, especially Florida.

January 24, 1932.

249



249.1

249.2

Negative 357847 Passiflora quadrangularis.

Mr. B. S. Davis standing just out from under his large passiflora arbor, (some 30 feet wide by 50 feet or more long.) He is holding two fine large passiflora fruits which are almost ripe.

Mr. Davis told us that the vines bear very good and regular crops of fruit and that they use them freely in their ice drinks. He also told us that, in season, when the fruit is ripening they lose a good many because the mice and rats destroy them unless the fruit is surrounded with wire netting. Seed of this variety were secured (2645) for trial in the United States.

January 25, 1932.

We broke anchor about 6.30 this morning and steamed out of the harbor of Basse Terre en route for St. John's the capital of the island of Antigua. It was a fairly short and quiet run and we were able to catch up with some of the work which has accumulated during the time we were ashore.

It was a little past noon when we reached Antigua and about 2 o'clock when we drop anchor in the spacious harbor (  $3/4$  of a mile wide and 2 miles long) of St. John's.

As soon as possible after anchoring we got ashore and all headed for the Post Office for there was a chance we would receive mail here. The rush was worth the effort for every one, in so far as I could learn, got one or more letters and some in the party received other mail as well.

From the Post Office Toy and I (Dorsett) headed for the Botanical Garden and Mr. Loomis and Dr. Fairchild to call upon some parties the Dr. was in touch with to ask assistance in getting some of the more interesting plants of the island.

Toy and I spent a very pleasant afternoon at the Botanical Garden and collected seed of several interesting plants. We also got a few interesting pictures.

January 25, 1932.

251

Negatives # 57848, a panoramic view of a portion of the harbor of St. John's, Antigua.

The City of St. John's is near the center of the picture. In the background - The picture was taken from the deck of the yacht "Towhee".



Negative #57849. Corypha umbraculifera.  
 Talipot Palm. A fine specimen of this wonderfully  
 handsome palm growing in a sunken garden at the  
 Botanical garden in St. John's.

252.1



Negative #57850. Bambusa sp.  
 This handsome groupe bamboo is 15 feet  
 and some 30 to 40 feet in height. It was  
 strikingly handsome and really a stunning  
 thing.

252.2

January 25, 1925.

253

COPY OF MR. KNOWLES A. RYERSON'S LETTER.

253.1

"January 19, 1932.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,  
Care Pan American Airways Agent,  
Antigua, British West Indies.

Dear Howard:

I had a very interesting trip through the South, particularly at Mr. McIlhenny's place and the large tung-oil plantations in Mississippi, as well as the grapefruit area of the Rio Grand. I also visited the old Brownsville Station, or what was left of it. We may thank our lucky stars that we are not blessed with a station there now.

I know that Mr. Mott's passing was a keen loss to you, since you must have become intimately acquainted with him on your other trips. I am sorry I never had the pleasure of meeting him- he must have been a lovable companion. His going must inevitably cast a shadow over the ship. Mr. Armour particularly must feel quite disconsolate since they had been associated for so many, many years.

We are still having it very warm here, while the Pacific Coast is reporting snow in Los Angeles. The winters have just been switched. Chico has an abundance of water - the soil is soaked down for 9 feet and there is as much as 17 ft. of snow in the mountains back of Chico, so we ought to rest pretty easy as far as water is concerned out there the coming year.

We are all well here and thankful that the Lower House in passing the Agricultural Bill yesterday did not cut us any more, but they have prevented the filling of vacancies for the remaining of this year as well as next year. Tell Mr. Armour to keep the yacht in readiness to make a trip to Egypt after corn when we get through "these seven lean years". We will have to go down and talk to Pharaoh or some one else pretty high up the line and get some help if this keeps up.

With best wishes from us all,

Very sincerely,

(Signed)

Knowles.

Knowles A. Ryerson,

Principal Horticulturist in Charge.

KAR-N

January 25, 1932.

COPY of my reply to Mr. Ryerson's L.

Aboard the yacht Utowana in  
the harbor of St. John  
Island of Antigua.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,  
Foreign Plant Introduction,  
Bureau of Plant Industry,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

We arrived here about noon today and immediately after lunch the entire party went ashore and headed, at once, for the post office of the Pan American Airways for our mail and I am pleased to relate that none of us were disappointed, for there were letters and parcels for one and all.

I was especially glad to learn of your trip to the South. I am wondering, if from what you saw of the tung-oil plantings, whether or not you think the new oil industry is really launched in the United States? If it is to succeed, I think that it is too bad that some real research work could not have been done in the wood-oil districts of China before the establishment of the industry, on so large a scale in this country.

The Brownsvill Station never impressed me very favorably and I was greatly relieved when we closed our activities there. Mr. McIlhenny is a fine gentleman, I had the pleasure of visiting him in 1909 in company with Dr. Van Fleet. The bamboos then were young but now that they are some 23 years older they should be exceptionally fine.

Mr. Mott's cabin and mine, on the yacht, were opposite and from the time I joined the party in Florida, I saw a great deal of him and admired him very greatly, both as a man and a friend. Toy and I went ashore on the morning of the 7th. to get some additional plant material that was desired and when we returned, a little before the time set for sailing for our next stop, we were told that Mr. Mott had passed away. Ofcourse this changed our plans and we immediately headed back over our trail for Nassau. You ofcourse have been given all the particulars about the funeral at the Nassau Cathedral and then the sad parting that evening when his nephew and niece left with his remains for New York and we headed Southward again.

Dr. David Fairchild just said that he had written you in detail concerning the plant material we expect to get into the mail tomorrow. We are all kept hustling and I am glad to report that all keep well, except for sea sickness.

Sincerely yours, (Signed) P.H. Dorsett.

.. January 25, 1932.

255



255.1

Negative #57851. Ficus sp.

This probably is Ficus benjamina. At any rate it is a very fine specimen. The tree has a spread of some 90 to 100 feet and is only some 30 feet or so in height. The trunk is 6 feet in diameter.



Negative #57852. Landscape.

Entrance to the Botanical Garden at St. John's, Antigua. The tops of the gate posts are adorned with "Turk's Cap" cactus.

January 25, 1932..



Negative #57853. Undetermined Palm. 256.1  
 This probably is a species <sup>of</sup> Cahoon palm. At any rate it is an interesting specimen.



Negative #57854. Water and Landscape.  
 View of a portion of the harbor of St. John's from the landing ashore. It shows something of the extent of the harbor and the character of the shipping craft anchored here and there over quite an extensive area of the harbor.

January 26, 1932.

257

In the forenoon, Mr. Toy went to the Botanical Garden to collect seed of the interesting palms we saw there yesterday and Dr. Fairchild, Loomis and Dorsett, in company with Professor Charter of the St. John's Grammar School went into the brush, some little distance out of the city, to see what we could find.

On our trip into the bush we found a number of fine specimens of an unidentified palm and a few specimens of Coccoloba pubescens, a very large leafed species. We should get seed of this to go with the small leaved species, which occurs commonly in South Florida. However, thus far we have not been able to find ripe seed but hope to do so further along on our trip.

Mr. Toy secured a nice lot of seed of a number of the palms we saw yesterday and in the afternoon Mr. Loomis took his large 5 x 8 camera and made pictures of the most interesting of the palm species in the Botanical Garden.

It is planned that we will break anchor some time during the night and get out en route for Roseau the Capital of the Island of Dominica. I only made one picture today and that follows.

January 26, 1932.



Negative #57855. Coccoloba pubescens.

<sup>258.1</sup>  
Professor Charter standing beside a young plant of the large leaved species. However, these leaves are small to what some of them are.

As this species is known to occur on quite a number of the West Indian Islands. We are hopeful of finding, before the work of this expedition is completed, a nice quantity of viable ripe seed for trial in Southern California and South Florida.

Tuesday January 26, 1932

Attached is the Shipper's Receipt for parcel post package #7 containing plant material sent by Air Mail Express today from St. John's Antigua to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Form No. AE4

# PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, INC. AIR EXPRESS

NON NEGOTIABLE  
Serial N° 1303

Airport

Received from  
Recibido de

For Carriage by Aircraft to  
Para transportar por avión a

Consigned to  
Consignado a

*St. John's Antigua*  
*R. Allison Thomson*  
*Plant Material*  
*Kronka Ryerson Co.*

Shipper's Receipt

Date  
Fecha

*January 26, 1932*

Address  
Dirección

*U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington*  
*U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington*

No. and Description of Packages No. y descripción de los bultos	Description of Contents Descripción del contenido	Declared Value Valor declarado	Weight Peso	Prepaid Charges Cargos Pagados		
				P. A. A. Express	Valuation Charge Cargos de valorización	Miscellaneous Miscelaneos
<i>One Carton</i>	<i>Plant Seeds</i>	<i>\$10.00</i>	<i>16.00</i>	<i>\$1.16</i>	<i>\$6.50</i>	<i>\$2.00</i>
						<i>\$9.66</i>

Charges Collect  
Cargos por Cobrar

P. A. A. Express  
R. R. Express  
Ferrocarril

Valuation Charge  
Cargos de Valorización

C. O. D.

Customs Duties  
Derechos aduanales

Miscellaneous  
Miscelaneos

Total

*Return to*  
*Mr. Dorsett*

Shipper agrees to and accepts the terms and conditions of the contract on the back hereof and certifies that the value and description stated above are true and correct.

El que suscribe está conforme con las condiciones del contrato al dorso y certifica que la descripción y el valor manifestado son exactos.

Shipper (Depositante)

Accepted for transportation subject to terms and provisions hereof.  
Aceptado para su transportación de acuerdo con las condiciones al dorso.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, INC.

By

Por

*J. J. Burrows*  
*Agent, P.A.A.*

\*Transportation charges are assessed on weight or volume whichever is greater, 200 cubic inches being the equivalent of 1 lb. in weight.  
\*Los cargos de transportación se calculan sobre el volumen del bulto cuando éste es relativamente mayor que el peso, considerando que 200 pulgadas cúbicas equivalen a 1 libra.

Tuesday January 26, 1932

Attached is the Shipper's Receipt for parcel post package #7 containing plant material sent by Air Mail Express today from St. John's Antigua to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Form No. AEA

PAN AM

**Airport**  
**Aeropuerto**  
**Received from**  
**Recibido de**  
**For Carriage by Aircraft to**  
**Para transportar por avión a**  
**Consigned to**  
**Consignado a**

**No. and Description of Packages**  
**No. y descripción de los paquetes**

**Description of Contents**  
**Descripción del contenido**

**One**  
**Carton**  
**Plant**  
**Material**

**Charges Collect**  
**Cargos por Cobrar**

**P. A. A. Express**  
**R. R. Express**  
**Ferrocarril**

**Valuation Charge**  
**Cargos de Valorización**

**C. O. D.**

**Customs Duties**  
**Derechos aduanales**

**Miscellaneous**  
**Miscelaneos**

**Total**

**\*Transportation charges are assessed on in weight.**  
**\*Los cargos de transportación se calculan en pulgadas cúbicas equivalen a 1 libra.**

In consideration of the charges stated on the upon distance of carriage, weight or volume and val acceptance by Consignor of the terms and conditions Pan American Airways, Inc., herein called "the Carrier"

1. The Carrier assumes liability only for such articles actually received by it for transportation by the articles are in its actual physical custody. The delay, loss, deterioration, damage or destruction not occurring while in the custody of Customs authorities when occasioned, in whole or in part, by one or more

- (a) Failure of shipment to conform with
- (b) Improper, inadequate or insufficient marking or addressing, and (without limitation)
- (c) Differences in weight, size, quantity or leakage, deterioration, evaporation or inherent
- (d) Fragile character of articles (whether signor).

(e) Wars, civil or national strikes or disturbance, acts of God or of the agencies of any government

(f) Suspension or cessation of flights due meteorological conditions, or to any other cause negligence or default, which the Carrier or its to justify such suspension or cessation.

2. The Carrier shall not be liable for any value of each package, stated on the face hereof, United States currency as of the time and place of

3. The following articles are strictly prohibited

- (a) Letters, postcards and any other mail and regulations, may be transported only as mail
- (b) Arms, ammunition, explosives, corrosive liquids or materials, or all such articles as are persons or property.

(d) Articles the importation of which is destination or the transport of which is prohibited countries traversed in flight.

Any person who succeeds in shipping any article the Carrier or by law from carriage shall be liable to the laws applicable to the case, as well as for all by the Carrier.

4. The transportation of all shipments accepted space therefor being available. The Carrier assumes shipment within a certain time or to carry it by any particular route, it being bound only to carry the shipment in the ordinary course of its business. In case of interruptions of flight, or if for any cause the transport the Carrier may deliver the goods to another transport point of destination, subject to customs regulations.

5. The shipment at all times that it is in the to the exclusion of all rights or claims of the Consignations of the Consignor, which shall not be inconsistent charges thereon, or with any of the provisions of this to remit to the Consignor upon the collection of the Consignor, on C.O.D. shipments, the balance there remittance charges, and all charges of the Carrier.

6. In the event the Carrier shall accept a shipment charges are to be paid by the Consignee, the Consignable for such charges until paid by the Consignee.

7. In the absence of other arrangements, the an ordinary method, available to the Carrier, of the the Carrier shall not be responsible for failure notice. The Carrier does not obligate itself to effect address of Consignee. Upon arrival at the airport will be stored by the Carrier either on the Carrier House, or place designated by Customs agents, according to the regulations of the country of destination.



Contents of Parcel Post, Air Mail Express parcel #7 sent fro St. John's Antigua today to the U. S. Department of Agriculture today.

Dorsett's numbers of plant material.

Dr. Fairchild did not care to give this material A. V. A. Expedition #'s. The material is undetermined.

#11 Undetermined.

20 "

21 "

24 "

25 "

28 "

260.1

A. V. A. Agricultural Exploration #'s

#2555 Undetermined.

2561 Jacaranda cocculea.

2574 Asparagus Sp.

2575 Elaeis guineensis.

2577 Undetermined.

2578 "

2582 Carica papaya.

2584 Capsicum fruticans.

2585 Pseudophoenix sargenti.

2586

2587 Daturachlorantha.

2588 Crotalaria Sp.

2589 Seforthia elegans.

2591 Licopersicum esculentum.

2593 Dolichos Sp.

2594 Undetermined.

2597 Coccothrinax Sp.

2599 Stylosanthes hamato.

2600 Helictres jamaicensis.

2601 Bucida buceras.

2602 Plumeria obtusa.

2604 Opuntia nomliformis.

2607 Capparis Sp.

2608 Plumeria obtusa.

2611 Ipomea heptaphylla.

2614 Coccothrinax Sp.

2615 Undetermined.

2619 Pseudophoenix saone.

2621 Sabal cansearum.

2623

2631 Dioscorea. Sp.

2632 Ormosia krugii.

2636 Thrinax Sp

2637 Undetermined.

2638 Ananas sativa, #2639, Marcgravia sp.

2640 Undetermined, #2641, Curcuma domestica.

2642 Crotalaria sp.

January 27, 1932.

261

It was about 8 o'clock this morning when we pulled into the harbor of Roseau, Dominica and dropped anchor some little distance off shore.

We all spent until lunch time aboard working with the seeds and other plant material, herbarium specimens etc., and in getting our recent pictures and notes in shape.

Dr. Fairchild, Messrs Loomis and Toy went ashore after lunch but I remained aboard to catch up with my work before taking on any thing additional.

Dominica is classed as the largest of the Leeward Islands and third in size of the British West Indies. It is recorded that the island is 16 miles wide and some 29 miles in length and contains 291 square miles.

261.1

It is here that there is a fine Botanical Garden which was established in 1891, during the governorship of Sir William Haynes-Smith. Mr. Charles Murray of the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens was its first Curator but in 1889 (really before the actual work of laying out the grounds was undertaken) he was transferred to Grenada and to Mr. <sup>H. F.</sup> Green who succeeded him fell the <sup>of</sup> work, laying out the grounds of the present garden. In 1892 Mr. Green retired and was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Jones of the Royal Gardens, Kew who served as Curator until a short time since, when he was retired.

January 27, 1932.

The garden lies directly behind the city of Roseau and within, only, about ten minuits walk from the landing. It is in a hollow and back of it to the East is Morne Bruce which rises above it to an elevation of some 500 feet, On this elevated land or plateau is the Morne Refreshment Rooms and also a military burial-ground. The steep western slope of Morne Bruce is included in the Botanical Garden which in all embraces (with the low land) 44 acres.

Since the original conception of the garden, additional nearby land and at Marne Bruce have been added, from time to time, for experiments with citrus and rubber as well as other economic crop plants. The total area now occupied by the garden proper and in its nursery and experimental plantings is 60 acres.

The garden is nicely located and is well supplied with water from the Roseau River which is also the source of water supply for the city.

The objects of the garden when it was first established were outlined as follows.

"Its function has been defined as strictly of an experimental and economic character; ornamental plants are to be grown in moderate quantities for rendering the grounds attractive and interesting, but chief attention will, it is hoped, be devoted to plants of an economic or industrial character, and especially those likely to be in demand for establishing new plantations in Dominica".

January 27, 1923.

263

During the afternoon I found time to make a few pictures from the deck of the Utowana and of plant material collected at some of our other ports of call, all of which will be found at the end of today's notes.

At supper we got a glorious account of Roseau but more especially of the Botanical Garden, its PLANTS and their wonderful beauty.

Dr. Fairchild met some of the men he has known for years by reputation and official correspondence as well as some of his old time personal friends and arrangements were completed, so that we can visit the garden when and as often as we choose. We can also make pictures without reservation and will be able to get seeds and other plant material of any of the plants we wish to introduce, provided, of course that such material is available,

From the foregoing and other information I have been able to gather, here and there, It appears that we are likely to remain here for several days. In fact until Dr. Fairchild feels that we have accomplished all that he desires or feel that he is justified in delaying the onward progress of the expedition to secure.

I, personally, court the stay, be it ever so long, for I know that I will enjoy every moment of the time, but I fear the results in so far as the piling up of the work and getting behind with our notes and records are concerned.

January 27, 1932.



Negative # 57856. - a panoramic view from the deck of the Alouana of a portion of the water front and city of Rosaran and the immediately surrounding country.

Negative # 57856. - a panoramic view from the deck of the Alouana of a portion of the water front and city of Rosaran and the immediately surrounding country.

January 27, 1932.



Negative #57857. Seascape.

A portion of the diving boys and men who meet and remain, for some time, about practically every vessel of any size which anchors off shore. They assemble to dive for coins when any are thrown over-board.



Negative #57858. Sea and landscape.

A sailing vessel in the foreground and beyond a portion of the water front of the city of Roseau and in the background tropical jungle mountains.

January 27, 1932.



266.1

Negative #57859. *Zephyrantes* (atamasco caroenalis). These lovely redish pink flowers are from bulbe we secured in Nassau. It's a lovely thing and if not already in the states would be quite an acquisition for borders in the open or house decoration.



266.2

Negative #57860. *Cipura martinicensis*. An iris like plant producing fine yellow flowers. This is recorded as coming from St. Kitt's but I think it was Antigua.

January 27, 1932.



Negative #57861. Coccotheca pubescens.<sup>267.1</sup>

A nearby picture of two large leaves of <sup>a</sup>branch of a young plant secured in the bush yesterday on the Island of Antigua.

It is understood that the leaves are sometimes 18 inches to two feet across. It really is a stunning thing and we feel sure that if we can introduce this species it will make a hit both in South Florida and Southern California.

January 28, 1932.

Shortly after breakfast the entire expedition party headed for the Botanical Garden, and went first to the Office where we were joined by Mr. Jos<sup>eph</sup> Jones, the veteran Curator who but a short time since was retired and now lives in an attractive cottage surrounded by lovely flowering plants. His home is <sup>on</sup> Morne Bruce well above and overlooking the Botanical Garden, in which and for which he lived for more than a quarter of a century. 268.1

In addition to meeting Mr. Jones we also met the suprentendent Mr. Harcourt. 268.3 Some little time was spent in the office talking over the early features of the garden and about other botanical gardens and plants in general.

The morning was pretty well spent before we got started on an inspection of the plants in the garden and even then, owing to the very great amount of information Mr. Jones, from his personal knowledge of and association with, practically every plant, which he wanted to and practically did relate to Dr. Fairchild, who was all interest and drank it all in as a sponge drinks in water, the progress was slow. We covered considerable ground and made quite a number of pictures but by no means completed the job.

The pictures made today follow.

January 28, 1932.

269



Negative #57862. Durio zibethinus, Durian. 269.1  
This is the first Durian tree introduced into the West Indies. See Dr. Fairchild's field notes (in his small note book) page 18265. Left to right. Dr. Fairchild, Mr. Joseph Jones and Mr. Harcourt.



Negative #57863. Durio zibethinus, Durian.  
A somewhat closer view of the tree and group of men shown above. Except from being a nearby view, it otherwise is practically the same and the men are in the same relative position as they are in the other picture.

January 27, 1932.



Negative #57864. Durio zibethinus.  
A full size view of the Durian tree shown in the  
two preceding pictures. In the background, Dr.  
Fairchild, Mr. Joseph Jones, Mr Harcourt and  
Mr. Toy have stopped by another interesting plant.



Negative #57865. Myrciaria cauliflora.  
Jabotica. This tree was grown from one of a quantity  
of seed secured by Dorsett Shamel and Popenoe, in  
South America in 1912-13 and sent to Washington and  
from there to this botanical garden by the office FBI.

January 28, 1932.

271



271.1

Negative #57866. Attalea cohune and Scheelea palms. fine specimens and back of them a hedge of Calliandra tergemina which is fine. 271.2



271.3

Negative #57867. Diospyros discolor.  
A low growing, spreading tree with dark green foliage.  
Velvet-apple: Mabola. The dull pink fruit which grow  
to the size of a large apple has white, fragrant pulp  
surrounding the large seed. It is considered edible  
but is said not to be very tempting.

January 28, 1932.



272.1

Negative #57868. Sabinea carinalis.  
Mr. Joseph Jones standing under a "Bois Cario" tree and in the background stands Dr. Fairchild and Mr. Harcourt.



Negative #57869. Sabinia carinalis.  
This view is practically the same as the above.

January 28, 1932.

273



Negative #57868A. Sabinea carenalis.

Dr. David Fairchild's very great interest in this tree was perhaps primarily due to the fact that Mr. Jones sent seed of <sup>it</sup> to him in South Florida. It was an attractive small tree when we were there but it was not in fruit. This enlargement was made of negative #57868 at Dr. Fairchild's request and a copy was sent, by Dr. Fairchild to Mr. Jones.

January 28, 1932.



Negative #57870. Pairtesis sp. 274.1

This tree, to the left, was grown from seed introduced from South America by Dorsett, Shamel and Popenoe in 1912-13. The seed was sent through the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction at Washington, D. C. to Mr. Jones.



Negative #57871. Passiflora sp. 274.2  
A nearby view of two full open flowers. Their color was greenish, creamy yellow and purple and they were exceedingly attractive and of large size. There was no ripe fruit so we did not get seed for trial.

January 28, 1932.

275



Negative #57872. Undetermined Palm.  
Mr. Jones, expressed himself as being very much puzzled at the fact, that injuries (rot) like this always occurs on the same side of the tree.



Negative #57873. Thysanolaena agrostis.  
One of the finest clumpe of this stunning ornamental grass. <sup>from San.</sup> It was introduced into the United States by Dr. David Fairchild many years ago and quite widely distributed.

275.1

January 28, 1932.



276.1

Negative #57874. Pandanus pacificus.  
A very pleasing and attractive clump of this species. It makes a fine showing and is extremely ornamental.



Negative #57875. Landscape.

Two famous botanists and plant lovers enjoying each others company in a wonderfully interesting Botanical Garden. Mr Joseph Jones in the foreground, its builder and farther back Dr. Fairchild.

January 28, 1932.

277



Negative #57876. Landscape.

A charming and most fascinating view in one of the palm sections of the Botanical Garden at Roseau, Dominica.



Negative #57877. Landscape.

The old and the young, the going off of and coming onto the progressive, ever changing stage of life; enjoying as they should, mutual friendship, friendly exchange of ideas and the glory and wonderful beauty of that which the older has produced through the efforts of something more than a quarter of a century.



278.1

Negative #57878. Pandanus luzarensis.

This is an extremely ornamental and attractive plant and well worthy of a place in any garden where it will succeed.



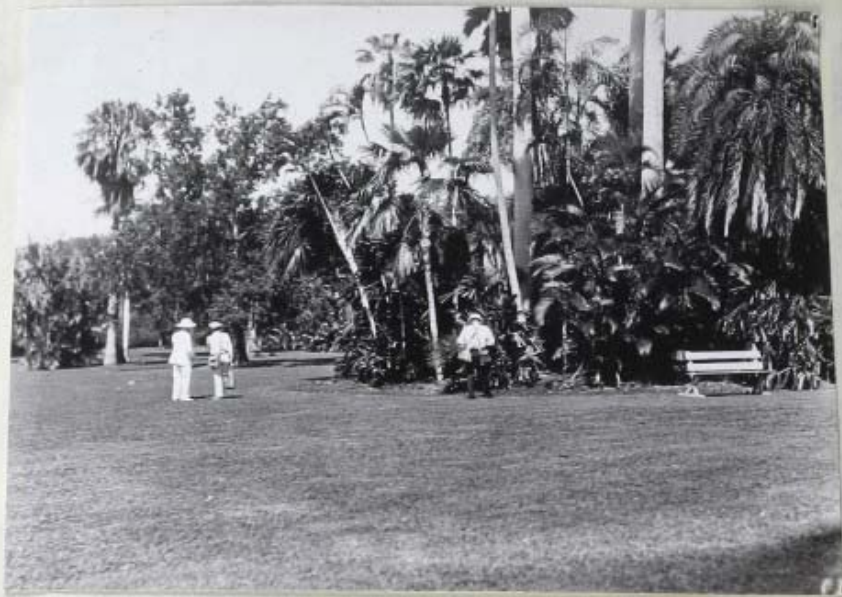
278.2

Negative #57879. Baikiaea insignis.

A nearby view of one of the large, handsome flowers of handsome appearing tree some 40 feet or such a matter in height. The large flower buds are very dark brown or black and velvety. They open in the evening and are faded and gone the following evening.

January, 28, 1932.

279



Negative #57880. Landscape

Mr. Joseph Jones, H. F. Loomis and L. R. Toy  
near a beautiful circle of Palms in the Botanical  
Garden at Roseau, Dominica.



279.1

Negative #57881. Brownea sp.

The hanging clusters of new leaves of a beautiful  
wine color are not only beautiful but also extremely  
fascinating.

January, 28, 1932.



Negative #57882. Pitcairnia coccinea.<sup>280.1</sup>  
 The loose flower sprays of rather small tubular  
 red flowers of this grass-like plant are quite  
 ornamental and attractive.



Negative #57883. Landscape.  
 The long and short of it in a palm planted area of the  
 Botanical Garden, Roseau, Dominica.

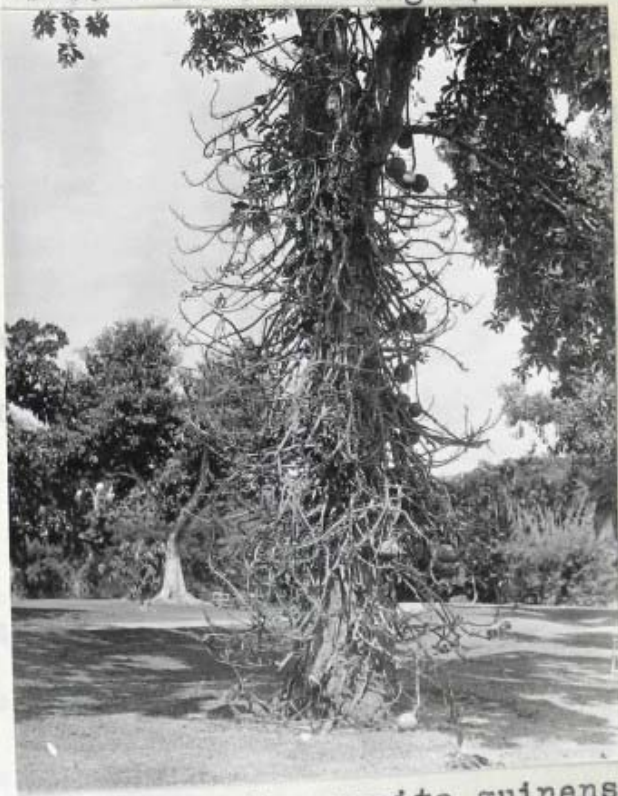
January 28, 1932.

281



Negative #57884. Couroupita guianensis. 281.1

A nearby view of flower stems, buds and fully open flowers of the cannon-ball tree. The long woody flower racemes, borne on the trunk and larger branches of the tree are strikingly interesting and the large creamy pink colored flowers are very handsome. The racemes are from 4 to 6 feet in length.



Negative #57885. Couroupita guianensis.

View showing a portion of the trunk of a cannon-ball tree. It also shows the long woody racemes, buds, flowers and fruit.

January 28, 1932.



Negative #57886. Couroupita guianensis.

A nearby view of a portion of the trunk of a cannon-ball tree and the long woody racemes of flower buds and in some instances full open flowers. The tree is large and tall growing. The fruit is round and 6 to 8 inches or more in diameter. They require 8 to 9 months to ripen. In the winter of 1925 I saw some very fine specimens of this tree in the Botanical Garden in Peradeniya, Ceylon, where it was introduced in 1881.

January 29, 1932.

283

Spent the day at the Botanical Garden. First we checked over and made a list of the plants and other propagating material we are getting from the garden through the kindness of the Superintendent, Mr. Hariout.

The list follows. The plants are in a  
283.1  
Wardien case and we will take them aboard when we  
283.2  
leave a few days hence.

- #2682, 2- *Corypha umbraculifera*.
- 2683, 1- " *utan*.
- 2678, 5- *Ptychrosperma macarthuri*.
- 2693, 1- Undetermined.
- 2685, 4- *Pandanus pacificus*.
- 2686, 1- " *sp.*
- 2687, 1- " *luzonensis*.
- 2688, 1- *Vanda sp.*
- 2668, 2- *Ixora sp.*
- 2692, 2- " *fragrans*.
- 2694, 2- *Oxalis dispar*.
- 2691, 1- *Eugenia linesta*.
- 2690, 1- *Calliandra tergemina*.
- 2693, 1- *Hibiscus chumisi*.
- 2687, 1- *Smilax sp.*
- 2689, 2- *Bougainvillea spectabilis*.
- 2696, 1- *Agava sp.*
- 2684, 1- *Arenga englesi*.

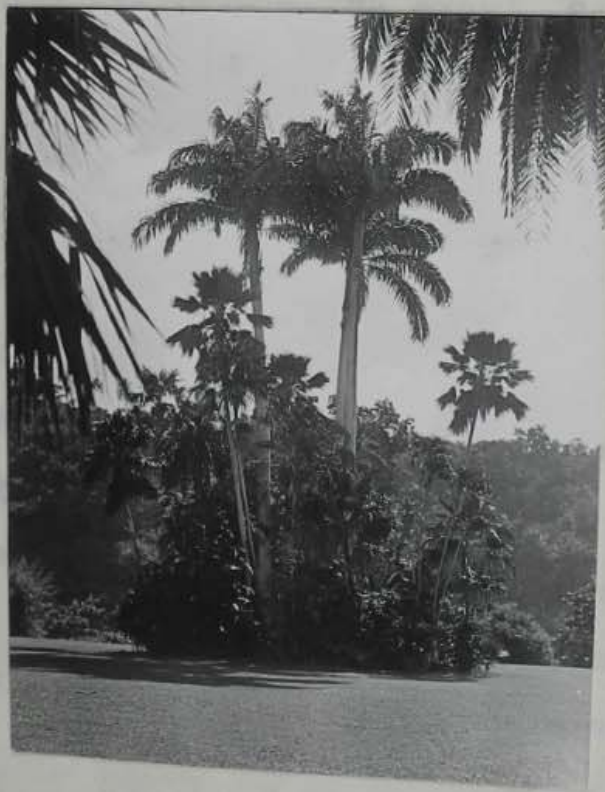
We spent the balance of the day, after checking up the plants and seeing if they were all ok. in the garden, nurseries, adjacent to the garden and at Morne Bruce and the nurseries there.

The pictures which were made today follow.

January 29, 1932.

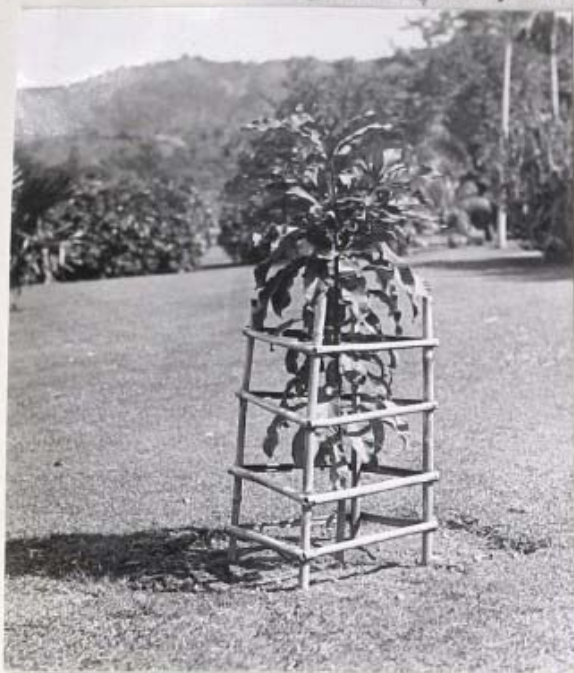


Negative #57887. Landscape.  
View of the Palm planted circle in the Botanical  
garden at Roseau, Dominica from its shady side.



Negative #57888. Landscape.  
another view of the Palm planted circle. This  
is almost identical with the preceeding picture,  
except in the cloud display which does  
not show in either picture.

January 29, 1932.



Negative # 57889. Mangifera and Bambusa.  
 An attractive tree protector of Bamboo about a  
 young mango tree. It is practical, cheap, durable  
 and really not very objectionable.



Negative #57890. Landscape.  
 View along a walk in the old citrus planting to  
 the eastward and to the Morne Bruce plateau in the  
 distant background.

January 29, 1932.



286.1

Negative #57891. Momordica cochinchiensis.  
A nearby view of a cluster of large fruit of a very  
rampant growing vine. We understand that it is diffi-  
cult to get seed, because when the fruit is ripe  
they are opened by rats and bats and the seed eaten.  
The color of this fruit was deep pink.



286.2

Negative #57892. Undetermined Palm.  
Branching palms are not very common. In fact, with  
the exception of the Doum palm of Egypt, Hyphaene  
thebaica, this is the first one I have seen. It is  
a very fine and attractive specimen.

January 29, 1932.



Negative #57893. Bambusa and Mangifera. Approach grafting of the mango. The seedling plant is in a bamboo pot and is swung near a branch on a tree of the variety desired and then grafted to the branch. After the branch and seedling united, the seedling is cut off above the union and the branch below. The new plant is then ready for planting.



Negative #57894. Carica papaya. Mr Andrew H. Green with two fine papays fruit.

287.1

January 29, 1932.



Negative #57895. Landscape.  
An attractive, vista view in the Roseau Botanical  
Garden



Negative #57896. *Euterpe edulis*, & *P. pacifica*.  
These tall, slender, broad leaved palms at either  
side of a walk in the Botanical Garden are extremely  
fascinating and beautiful. The *Pritchardia* palms grow  
well in South Florida and should be more extensi-  
vely used in ornamental plantings.

288.2

288.1

January 29, 1932.

289



Negative #57897. Couroupita guianensis.  
A nearby view of the long woody racemes, buds, open  
flowers and fruit of the cannon ball tree.



Negative #57898. Landscape. 289.1  
To the right a fine specimen of Chrysalidocarpus lute-  
cens, in the centre Spathodea campanulata. This tree 289.2  
is 194 inches in circumference, and I should say  
about 75 feet in height. At the left is a slender  
growing cluster palm that is very handsome.

January 29, 1932.



Negative #57899. Euterpe edulis and Pritchardia pacifica inter planted on both sides of a grass walk in the Botanical Garden. This view, I think is practically the same as that shown under #57896.

290.1

290.2



Negative #57900. Calathea allouya  
"Topee Tamboo" or "Tokee Tamboo"

290.3

January 29, 1932.



Negative #57901. Landscape.

View from Morne Bruce over a portion of the Botanical garden in the foreground and over a portion of the city of Roseau and out to sea.



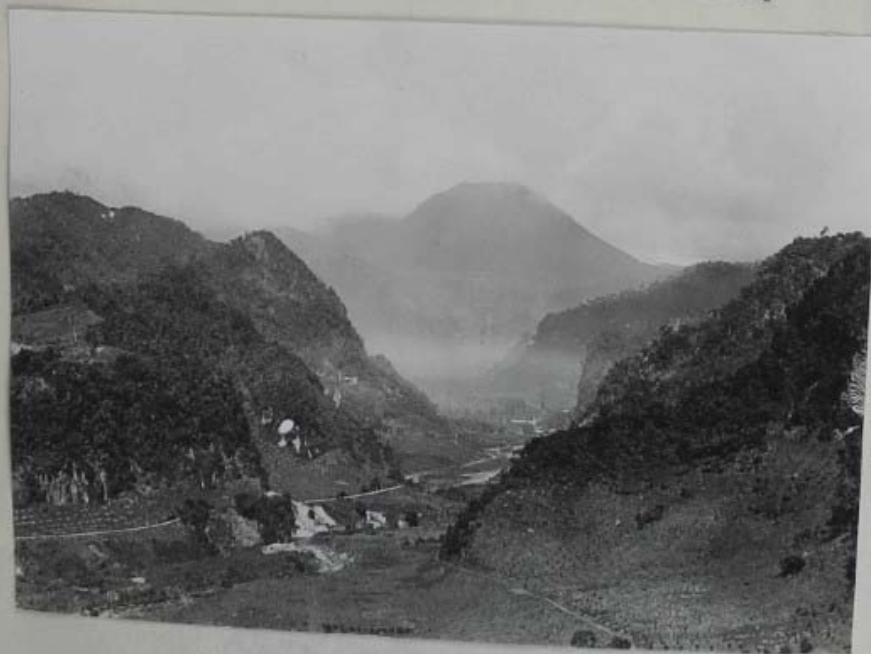
Negative #57902. Landscape.

View from Morne Bruce out over a portion of the Botanical garden below, then a portion of the city of Roseau to the sea. Near the centre of the picture in the background can be seen the Utowana at anchor, just off the coast.

January 29, 1932.

Negative #57903. Citrus sp.

A view in the Botanical Garden citrus nursery. Note that the seedlings are growing on raised beds and are, for the most part mulched with litter. This is on Morne Bruce and the soil is heavy and does not appear to be very well drained.



Negative #57904. Landscape.

View from Morne Burne, to the East, up the trail and the narrow valley of the Roseau River. The blur or as it were flare of light across the valley, is what the negative film recorded of a wonderfully lovely rainbow that was there when this picture was made.

January 29. 1932.



- Negative #57905. Landscape.

This view up the trail and the narrow valley of the Roseau River was taken from a little different position on Morne-Bruce and shows some features not found in the preceeding picture.

The view from Morne Bruce is exquisitely beautiful and the memory of it and the nice lunch we enjoyed at the Rest House, there, will endure until the end.

January 30, 1932.

In the morning we visited the market in the city where we made a number of pictures and also a list of the fruits and vegetables we found there for sale. A copy of this list follows.

Fruits

Bananas in var.  
Guavas.  
Papays.  
Limes.  
Oranges.

Vegetables.

Cucumbers.  
Dasheens.  
Carrots.  
Pigeon Peas.  
Ginger.  
Chayotes.  
Sweet Potatoes.  
Leeks.  
Top~~pe~~ Yams. Topi-nambour. <sup>294.1</sup>Top~~pe~~ <sup>Jan</sup>  
Peppers in var.  
Yams. in var.  
Tomatoes.  
Lettuce.  
Okra.  
Water-cress.  
Onions.  
Egg Plant.  
Lima Beans.  
Bonivist Bean.

We also visited the Botanical Garden where we made a number of pictures and then secured a motor car and made a run of some 5 miles or more up the Roseau River valley and footed it back to see what we could find in the way of interesting plant material.

It was a great day and we had a wonderfully interesting time. The pictures made throughout the day follow.

January 30, 1932.



Negative #57906. Dasheens and Bananas.  
A nearby view of some very large Dashée corms  
and fine large Bananas.



Negative #57907. Citrus Sp.  
A nearby view of a bundle of grafted orange trees  
packed in freshly cut native grass. This is the  
practice followed by the Botanical Garden officials  
in preparing their plants, of this type, for ship-  
ment to their cooperating experimentors. It is a neat  
parcel and we are advised that it carries well.

January 30, 1932.



296.1

Negative #57908. Wardian case of plants. Mr. Harcourt, the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden and a couple of the gardeners by the Wardian case of plants, which has been made ready for us to take with us, on the Utowana, when we sail.



Negative #57909. Citrus sp.  
A nearby view of citrus seedlings growing in bamboo pots. This is by far the pot most commonly used throughout the tropic.

January 30, 1932.



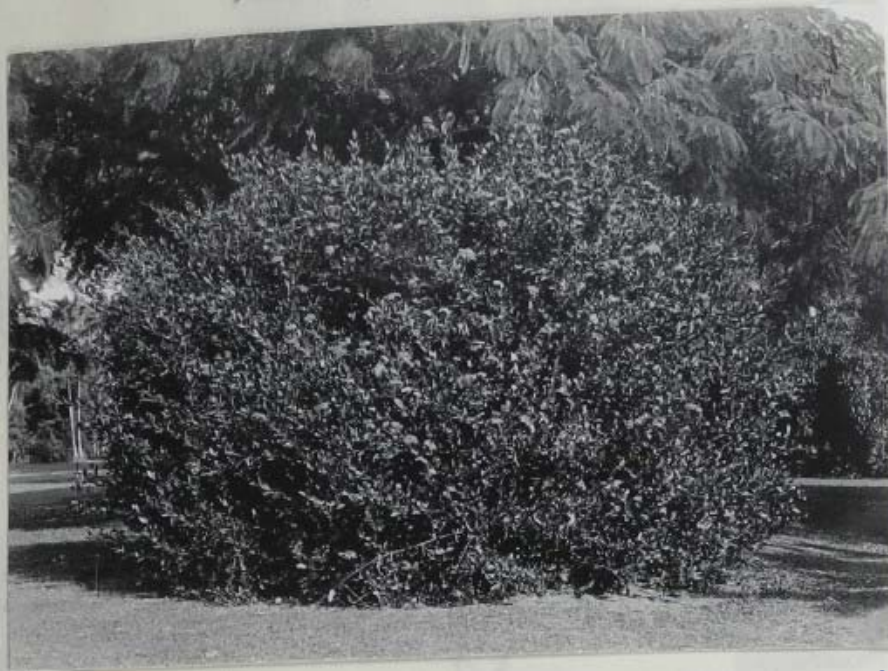
Negative #57910 Baikaea insignis. 297.1

A fine specimen plant of this handsome tree. It is just now at the height of it's flowering season. "A tree of West Tropical Africa, probably the finest flowering tree in the Garden. The flowers are 10 inches across when fully expanded."



Negative #57911. Landscape.  
In the palm area at the Botanical Garden in Roseau, showing low and tall growing species.

January 30, 1932.



298.1

Negative #57912. Ixora Chinensis.

A wonderfully handsome and attractive shrub bearing many clusters of bright pink flowers.



298.2

Negative #57913. Parmentiera cerifera.

A nearby view of a portion of the base of a good size Candle tree. The view shows two full open flowers which have fallen to the ground, also buds, flowers and fruit on the trunk of the tree.

January 30. 1932.

299



Negative #57914. Street Scene.  
View along one of the principle streets of the city  
of Roseau, Dominica.



Negative #57915. Bamboosa sp.  
At the Botanical Garden at Roseau they grow and  
make their own pots for use in connection with the  
growing and handling of plants.

January 30, 1932.



Negative #57916. Landscape.  
Palms short and tall at the Botanical Garden in  
Roseau, Dominica.



Negative #57917. Seascape.  
Natives launching their boat at the water front  
of Roseau, preparatory to their return home. In  
the background, on the right, is shown a portion  
of the yacht Utowana.

January 30, 1932.



Negative #57918. Land and Seascape.  
View of a portion of the water front near the market  
at Roseau. The boats along the shore belong to  
those who have come to market by boat.

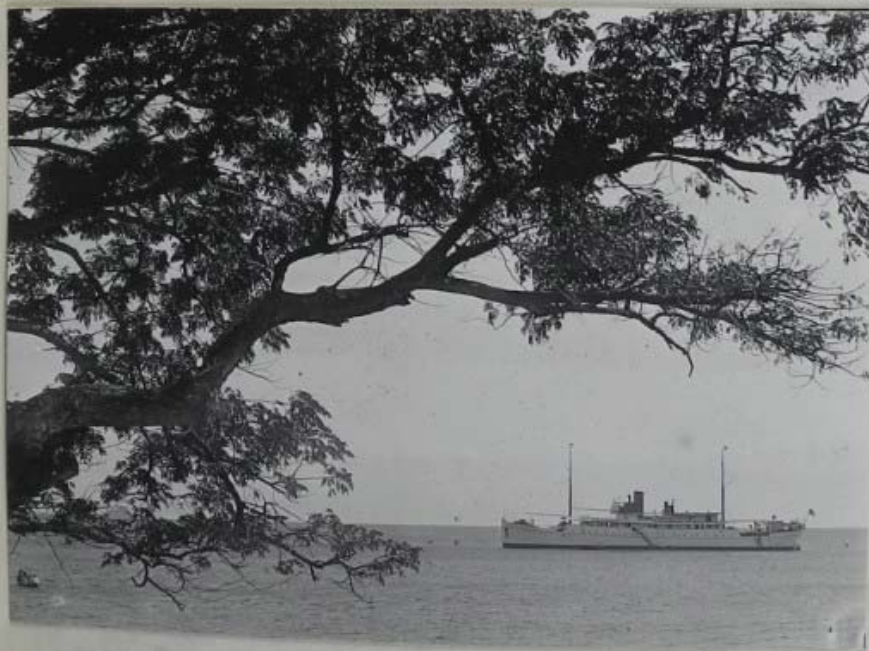


Negative #57919. Land and Seascape.  
View from near the market, in a northerly direction  
showing a portion of the water front and its acti-  
vities on a Saturday.

January 30, 1932.



Negative #57920. Seascape. The Utowana. A vista view of the yacht Utowana at anchor a short distance off shore at the city of Roseau, Dominica. The view was taken from near the market.



Negative #57921. Seascape. The Utowana. A vista view of the yacht Utowana from ashore near the market but from a slightly different position from that from where the view shown above was taken.

January 30, 1932.

303



Negative #57922. Street Scene. 303.1

A street view adjacent, to the market to the right, on Saturday morning January 30, 1932. The market is one busy place, fascinating and extremely interesting.



Negative #57923. Market Scene.

An exceptionally busy corner in the open market in the city of Roseau, Dominica. If any one thinks it is an easy task to get around through such a crowd an make pictures I would like for them to try it.

January 30, 1932.



Negative #57924. Market Scene.  
View from outside the market fence looking in.  
One cannot see what is offered for sale for  
the people and the matter of getting among  
them to see and examine the products is  
more or less difficult.



Negative #57925. Street Scene.  
Showing a portion of the overflow market on to  
Water Front Street. The trees in the back ground  
is from where the two views of the yawht Utowana  
were taken.

January 30, 1932.



Negative #57926. Landscape.  
From the North bank of the Roseau River, looking  
up a relative narrow mountain canyon. Does it not  
look interesting and attractive?



305.1

Negative #57927. Begonia sp.  
View in the wild, on the canyon side some six miles  
or more up the Roseau River from Roseau. The  
picture was taken to show the large begonia, with  
large clusters of white flowers. See of which was  
secured.

January 30, 1932.



306.1

Negative #57928. Ipomoea solyanthas.

A nearby view of a cluster morning glory. We found it climbing over small shrubs and trees and also up the guy wires of the telephone and electric poles. The flowers were a bright yellow in color and an inch and a half or more across. This is a very showy and handsome flowering vine. Seed secured and numbered 2780.

For some reason for which I do not now recall (December 30, 1933) there are no negatives or pictures for #'s, 57929-30 & '31.

807

January 31, 1932.

I remained aboard throughout the entire day and put in my time, developing pictures, changing herbarium specimens and caring for plant material in general. The remainder of the expedition party as well as Mr. Armour went ashore to wind up operations and get things in shape for our departure some time tomorrow morning.

During the day I made a picture of a large yellow flower which Mr. Andrew H. Green brought aboard last evening for Dr. Fairchild to see. The Doctor identified the flower as Coehlospermum sp. The flower at a distance, somewhat resembles a rose and the large leaf looks a good deal like that of a deeply cut fig leaf. See picture below.

307.1



307.2

Negative #57932. Coehlospermum sp.  
This large flower and the large leaf which goes with it was presented by Mr. Green. He said that the flower is known as the "Rose of Peru."

308  
January 31, 1932.

308.1

During the day we got the Wardian case of plants from the Botanical Garden aboard and placed and all other arrangements were completed for our departure tomorrow morning for Castries, the principle city and Capital of St. Lucia.

The following is a list of the people we met here in Roseau and were entertained aboard the Utowana.

Mr. W. A. Bowring, the Administrator  
and Mrs. Bowring. Also  
Miss Joan Bowring.

Captain and Mrs. Patrickson, Engineer.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Knowlton, Sylvania.

Mr. Andrew H. Green, Canefields.

Mr. Stephen Howies.

Mr. Joseph Jones, Who made the Botanical  
Garden.

Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, Botanical Garden.

Miss. Nichols, care Self Help, with whom  
we had lunch on Morne Bruce.

57 232

February 1, 1932.

309

The hook was pulled up about 6.30 and we headed out of the harbor of Roseau where we spent something like 4 days. I was a most wonderful experience and I feel sure that it was greatly enjoyed by each and every one of us.

We sailed to the southwestward of the island of Martinique and as near in shore as the Captain knew was safe. The open sea was pretty rough and the majority of the expedition party were more or less indisposed and of little use in so far as working was concerned. However, in the lee of Martinique the sea was so much smoother than in the open that we spent most of the time on deck. The view of Mont Pele 4,500 feet above sea level and the highest mountain on the island, was simply grand and we secured some very good pictures of her, from the deck of the Utowana.

We had a great time inspecting the southwestern shore of Martinique, both with and without the field glasses. And spent the greater part of the time in doing just that thing.

The lava flow from well up the side of Mont Pele, which caused <sup>great havoc</sup> during its eruption in May 1902, snuffed out the lives of some 40,000 people and completely devastated the city of St Pierre. It extends down into the sea.

February, 1932.

Some little distance to the southwest of Mont Pele we came upon and almost encircled the historic Diamond Rock or Rocher du Diamant. In 1804 this small, and apparently very inaccessible rocky island, which in appearance, somewhat resembles a huge hay stack rising up out of the ocean, was manned by the English who fortified its summit and from this inaccessible position fired upon the French ships, en route to and from Fort Royal, Martinique.

This small island is not now inhabited and it is said, is seldom visited and then only by fishermen. History records<sup>310.1</sup> that the tomb of Lieutenant Robert Carthew Reynolds, who was buried there, can still be seen".

It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when we pulled into the harbor of Port Castries on the West coast and only a comparatively few miles from the northern end of the island of St Lucia. This island has a width of 14 miles and is 28 miles in length and embraces 233 square miles of land. Its population is something more than 57,000.

Castries is a coaling and watering station and tomorrow we will draw along the dock and take on a supply of fresh water, which is reported to be the best to be had, throughout the British West Indies.

January 1, 1932.

Dr. Fairchild and Dorsett remained aboard but the remainder of the party, Mr. Armour, Mrs. Fairchild, Miss, Nancy Bell Fairchild, Mr. Loomis and Mr. Toy went ashore to give the city the once over and get their bearings and such information as they could that will be of service in connection with our agricultural exploration work tomorrow and during the remainder of the time we may lay at anchor here.



Negative #57933. Landscape.  
Mont Pele is in the background at the extreme right of the picture. Her top some 4,500 feet above the sea is hidden in the over-hanging clouds.

January 1, 1932.



Negative #57934. Landscape.  
View from the deck of the Utowana, to the north-eastward of Mont Pele. It shows very nicely the general contour and appearance of the country in that region.



Negative #37935. Landscape.  
The Utowana was running fairly close in ashore when this picture of Mont Pele was taken and at the time a light mist over the foot-hills and the top of Mont Pele was entirely hidden by clouds.

February 1, 1932.



Negative #57936. Landscape.

View of a lava run on the southwestern side of Mont Pele on the island of Martinique. B.W.I. The top of this extinct volcano is hidden in a mass of clouds.



Negative #57937. Landscape.

Another view of Mont Pele from the deck of the Utowana after we had passed a little further on our way to the southwest. It is almost identical with the foregoing.

February 1, 1932.



Negative #57938. Landscape.

This view was taken from the deck of the Utowana and is in a southward direction from Mont Pele. The view gives a very good impression of the contour and general appearance of the country here.

February 1, 1932.



Negative # 57939. A panoramic view from the deck of the yacht *Ulanaua*, which shows very nicely a portion of the shore line of the Southwestern coast of Martinique, near the northbay extremity. It also shows a lava flow of Mount Pelé & the shaded capstaps of two historic residences.

5315

February 1, 1932.



Negative #57940 - Panoramic view from the deck  
of the yacht *Uluwaea*, while en route to St. Lucia -  
So the extreme left is Mont Pili - The view gives  
a very good impression of the coast line and country  
immediately to the southwest of Mont Pili.

February 2, 1932.

Dr. David Fairchild, Messrs. H. F. Loomis, L. R. Toy and P. H. Dorsett went ashore about 10.30 in the morning. They first called at the Office of Mr. C. W. Doorly, the Administrator and after the usual morning greetings and a pleasant chat, during which arrangements were made for another meeting, they boarded an automobile and drove some 20 miles or such a matter into the mountains.

On a rather high and precipitous mountain ride were found two fine and attractive palms. They were extremely interesting and entirely different from any that we have heretofore found on any of the islands thus far visited. Seed and herbarium specimens were secured. We also secured seed and other plant propagating material as well as herbarium specimens of a number of other plants which were considered worthy of introduction.

On our return to the city in the afternoon we came upon two small native children, two little girls using the large leaves of Coccoloba pubescens as a sun shade. Upon inquiry we found that this species grows in abundance <sup>on the</sup> dry side of the island. Some of us will visit that section tomorrow to see what can be found in the way of interesting plant material and also to try and get seed or young plant or both of this interesting large leaved Sea Grape.

February 2, 1932.

When we got back on board something after three o'clock in the afternoon we learned from Mr. Armour that there is an Air Mail leaving Castries tomorrow afternoon for the North. We therefore got busy and prepared a parcel of seed and other plant propagating material to go in this mail to the Office in Washington, D. C.

I only secured one picture on today's trip and it follows.



318.1

Negative #57941. Coccoloba pubescens.

Two small, native children, on the road in the outskirts of the city of Castries. They were <sup>each</sup> using a large leaf of this interesting, large leaf Sea Grape as a sun shade, and they answered the purpose very well indeed.

February 2, 1932.

Form No. AE4

PA

Airport  
Aeropuerto

Received from  
Recibido de

For Carriage by Aircraft to  
Para transportar por avión a

Consigned to  
Consignado a

No. and  
Description  
of Packages  
No. y descrip-  
ción de los  
bultos

Description  
Descripción

The following articles are strictly prohibited and regulations, may be transported only as mail matter (a) Letters, postcards and any other matter and regulations, may be transported only as mail matter (b) Arms, ammunition, explosives, corrosives, liquids or materials, or all such articles as are hazardous to persons or property. (c) Articles the importation of which is prohibited destination or the transport of which is prohibited countries traversed in flight.

Charges Collect  
Cargos por Cobrar

P. A. A. Express

R. R. Express  
Ferrocaril

Valuation Charge  
Cargos de Valorización

C. O. D.

Customs Duties  
Derechos aduanales

Miscellaneous  
Miscelaneos

Total

\*Transportation charges are in weight.

\*Los cargos de transportación se pulgadas cúbicas equivalen a 11

In consideration of the charges stated on the face upon distance of carriage, weight or volume and value acceptance by Consignor of the terms and conditions hereof Pan American Airways, Inc., herein called "the Carrier"

1. The Carrier assumes liability only for such article and actually received by it for transportation by the Carrier articles are in its actual physical custody. The Carrier delay, loss, deterioration, damage or destruction not occasioned or occurring while in the custody of Customs authorities when occasioned, in whole or in part, by one or more of (a) Failure of shipment to conform with any (b) Improper, inadequate or insufficient packing marking or addressing, and (without limitation) any (c) Differences in weight, size, quantity or leakage, deterioration, evaporation or inherent character (d) Fragile character of articles (whether or signor).

(e) Wars, civil or national strikes or disturbance, acts of God or of the agencies of any government (f) Suspension or cessation of flights due to meteorological conditions, or to any other cause, no negligence or default, which the Carrier or its employees to justify such suspension or cessation.

2. The Carrier shall not be liable for any amount value of each package, stated on the face hereof, which United States currency as of the time and place of shipment.

3. The following articles are strictly prohibited and regulations, may be transported only as mail matter (a) Letters, postcards and any other matter and regulations, may be transported only as mail matter (b) Arms, ammunition, explosives, corrosives, liquids or materials, or all such articles as are hazardous to persons or property.

(c) Articles the importation of which is prohibited destination or the transport of which is prohibited countries traversed in flight.

Any person who succeeds in shipping any articles prohibited by the Carrier or by law from carriage shall be liable to pay of the laws applicable to the case, as well as for all damages by the Carrier to such person and to the carrier.

4. The transportation of all shipments accepted by space therefor being available. The Carrier assumes no shipment within a certain time or to carry it by any particular route, it being bound only to carry the shipment in the ordinary course of its business. In case of interruptions of flight, or if for any cause the transport by the Carrier may deliver the goods to another transport point of destination, subject to customs regulations.

5. The shipment at all times that it is in the possession to the exclusion of all rights or claims of the Consignor, tions of the Consignor, which shall not be inconsistent with charges thereon, or with any of the provisions of this contract to remit to the Consignor, upon the collection of the Consignor on C.O.D. shipments, the balance thereof of remittance charges, and all charges of the Carrier.

6. In the event the Carrier shall accept a shipment charges are to be paid by the Consignee, the Consignor liable for such charges until paid by the Consignee.

7. In the absence of other arrangements, the Consignor an ordinary method, available to the Carrier, of the arrival the Carrier shall not be responsible for failure of delivery notice. The Carrier does not obligate itself to effect delivery address of Consignee. Upon arrival at the airport of destination will be stored by the Carrier either on the Carrier's premises, or place designated by Customs agents, according to the applicable regulations.

February 2, 1932.

Form No. AE4

## PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, INC.

## AIR EXPRESS

Serial No. 1901

Shipper's Receipt

Airport  
Aeropuerto

Date

Fecha

Received from  
Recibido de

Address

Dirección

For Carriage by Aircraft to  
Para transportar por avión a

Address

Dirección

Consigned to  
Consignado aPrepaid Charges  
Cargos Pagados

No. and Description of Packages No. y descrip- ción de los bultos	Description of Contents Descripción del contenido	Declared Value Valor declarado	Weight* Peso*	P. A. A. Express	Valuation Charge Cargos de valorización	Miscel- laneous Miscela- neos	Total
One	Tools + Hardware	11.00	7.5	84	6.54	12.00	11.00

Charges Collect  
Cargos por Cobrar

P. A. A. Express

R. R. Express

Ferrocaril

Valuation Charge

Cargos de Valorización

C. O. D.

Customs Duties

Derechos aduanales

Miscellaneous

Miscelaneos

Total

Shipper agrees to and accepts the terms and conditions of the contract on the back hereof and certifies that the value and description stated above are true and correct.

El que suscribe está conforme con las condiciones del contrato al dorso y certifica que la descripción y el valor manifestado son exactos.

Shipper (Depositante)

Accepted for transportation subject to terms and provisions hereof.  
Aceptado para su transportación de acuerdo con las condiciones al dorso.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, INC.

By  
Por

Transportation charges are assessed on weight or volume whichever is greater, 200 cubic inches being the equivalent of 1 lb. in weight.

\*Los cargos de transportación se calculan sobre el volumen del bulto cuando éste es relativamente mayor que el peso, considerando que 200 pulgadas cúbicas equivalen a 1 libra.

February 2, 1952.

1544

regulations of the particular country, and such shipment will be held for a period of 30 days. If packages are stored on Carrier's premises for a period in excess of 30 days, the shipper will be assessed a daily storage fee of 1% of the total express charges will be assessed on the 31st day after arrival of shipment. If shipment remains uncollected for more than 30 days, the Carrier will have the right to dispose of such shipment at any time after 30 days.

- [illegible]

8. The Carrier shall not be liable for any claim upon any shipment of goods, except for loss or damage, which is not a result of the transportation and other charges incurred thereon, until full liquidation of the goods has been completed. The Carrier is not liable for any claim for loss or damage to goods, which are not a result of the transportation and other charges incurred thereon, until full liquidation of the goods has been completed.

- to the Carrier in writing, substantiating the claim, within ten (10) days after delivery thereof and the nature of the claim, within ten (10) days after delivery thereof. In the event of non-alignment at destination or non-alignment to Consignee, or in case of non-alignment at destination or non-alignment to Consignee, within sixty (60) days after Carrier's acceptance of shipment for transportation. Carrier shall not be liable in any suit which may be instituted on such claim, unless such notice shall have, in fact, been given, and in such event, unless suit shall have been instituted within one year after such notice is given. The Carrier shall have the right immediately to reject any and all such claims.

- respect of which notice of claim has been given. The competent courts for the institution of suits against the Carrier shall be those of the country in which the head office of the Carrier is located; and the Consignor expressly waives the

10. The Consignor is responsible for the accuracy of all information and declarations made by him with respect to this shipment and shall be liable for any damage suffered by the Carrier or any other person who is injured by the goods of the laws and courts of any other jurisdiction.

- [illegible]

- The Carrier has a right to refuse for transportation a package or packages if—
- (a) Package(s) of a declared value exceeding one thousand dollars or the actual value of which the Carrier has reasonable cause to believe exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000);
  - (b) Package(s) having a surface measurement in cubic feet exceeding in excess of 15 cubic feet, or the weight of which exceeds one ton (2,000 pounds);
  - (c) Shipment(s) and the contents thereof which do not conform to the Carrier's requirements relating thereto.

- (c) Livestock and objects thereof may retain ownership to passengers by reason of other conditions thereof are unfit for transport by air.
- (d) Packages for which space is not available.
- (e) Perishables may be accepted, unless when combining with other cargo, the total weight of the perishables exceeds 100 lbs. or 45 kg. or the total volume exceeds 100 cu. ft. or 3 cu. m.
- (f) Packages containing dangerous or flammable material or other chemicals or other substances are subject to acceptance by special agreement with the carrier.
- (g) Other articles may be accepted by special agreement with the carrier.

10

10

February 2, 1932.

List of plant material in Air Mail Parcel ,320.1  
Post package Number 8 shipped from St Lucia. on  
the above date.

## Numbers.

- 2597-- *Coccolthrinax* Sp.
- 2613 Undetermined.
- 2648 *Bactris pavoniana*.
- 2670 *Sabal glaucescens*.
- 2671 *Sabal adansonii*.
- 2676 *Oreodoxa oleracea*.
- 2677 *Penanga kühlii*.
- 2678 *Ptychosperma macarthuri*.
- 2702 *Cocos amara*.
- 2703 *Euterpe edulus*.
- 2707 *Bentinckia* Sp.
- 2708 *Citrus limonum*.
- 2709 *Citrus limonum*.
- 2710 *Mangifera indica*.
- 2711 *Euterpe* Sp.
- 2712 *Citrus limonum*.
- 2713 *Citrus limonum*.
- 2714 *Citrus aurantium*.

February 3, 1932.

We finished breakfast rather early this morning and visited the market in Castries to see what this island has to offer for human food. The following list include the fruits and vegetables we found being offered for sale.

321.1

Fruits.

Vegetables.

Bananas.	Pumpkins.
Grape fruit.	Yams, in var.
Oranges.	Egg Plants.
Limes.	Cucumbers.
	Dasheens.
	Pigeon Peas.
	Chayotes, white.
	Dioscoreas, in var.
	Peppers, in var.
	Sweet Potatoes.
	Carrots.
	Ginger.
	Onions.
	Okara.
	Leeks.
	Clover, fresh flowers.

Dr. Fairchild, Mrs. Fairchild, Miss. Nancy Bell and Mr. Armour went to the Government House to keep the appointment with Mr. Doorly and later planned to go into the bush.

February 3, 1932.

Loomis, Toy and I (Dorsett) hired a motor car and about 8.30<sup>and</sup> struck out for the southern and more dryer portion of the island to see what we could find there in the way of interesting plant material worthy of introduction.

On the dry and more or less rocky side of the island we found the large leaved Sea Grape, Coccoloba pubescens, growing in abundance and in some instances, especially on the lower lands, where apparently there was more moisture, luxuriously.

We were not, however, able to find any mature seed but were able to get a few young plants which we have hopes of getting to grow. We also found in full fruit, a large leguminous tree doing well in the valley areas, Hymenaea courbari 322.1 This species grows into a fine open-headed tree, 50 feet or more in height and with its large, reddish-brown seed pods is striking and attractive. We secured a quantity of seed of this tree for trial in South Florida and southern California. In addition to the few things noted we secured seed of a promising wild pea which was doing well, on very dry soil in exposed situations as well as of a number of other interesting plants from that dry region. The pictures made today follow.

February 3, 1932.



Negative #47942. Clusea rosea.

323.1

A nearby view of small branches, leaves, buds and full open flowers of this interesting and very handsome evergreen tree.



Negative #57943. Clusea rosea.

A rather unsatisfactory picture of the tree from which the branches, buds and flowers shown above were secured.

February 3, 1932.



Negative #57944. Street Scene.  
View of a portion of the main street in the village  
of D'Ennery on the southern and dry side of the  
island of St. Lucia.



Negative #57945. Coccoloba pubescens.  
Mr. L. R. Toy in a groupe of fine young, broad-  
leaved Sea Grapes, growing in a valley area on the  
dry side of the island of St. Lucia. Mr. Toy is  
holding one of the large leaves of this interesting  
and attractive broad-leaved evergreen.

324.1

February 3, 1932.

325



Negative #57946. Coccoloba pubescens.

This view is practically the same as the preceeding, except, for the fact, that the picture is ~~is~~ not on the plate the long way of the film and therefore the view top and bottom is restricted.



Negative #57947. Hymenaea coubaril.

View showing a very fine and strikingly handsome tree of this species. On the road side along the road leading from the city of Castries into the mountains. This tree is bearing a heavy crop of the large redish brown seed pods.

325.1

February 3, 1932.



Negative #57948. Hymenaea coubaril.  
A nearby picture of branches of a small tree of this  
interesting leguminous tree, growing in low areas  
on the dry side of the island. Note the large seed  
pods extending beyond the foliage.



Negative #57949. Undetermined pea.  
Mr. L. R. Toy collecting seed of an interesting  
pea growing on very dry soil and an exposed  
situation on the dry side of St. Lucia. It is  
growing in the vicinity of the village of D'  
Eunery. It may prove to be valuable, as a  
forage, cover crop or green manure.

February 3, 1932.



Negative #57950. Hymenaea coulbaril.  
View of a good size tree of this interesting  
leguminous tree in the wild on the dry side  
of the island of St. Lucia. Note the surrounding  
under brush.



327.1

Negative #59751. Erythrina sp.  
The mountain sides here and there are bedecked with  
bright splotches of color, which is fascinatingly  
beautiful. The flowers of Erythrinas just now in  
their glory.

February 3, 1932.



Negative #57952. Landscape.

This view taken in the rather low rolling hills on the dry side of St. Lucia, shows nearby one of the native, small pole and grass thatched homes of that region. It also shows the sparseness of the native growth and general appearance of the region.

Negative #57953. Plumeria sp.

This is the largest specimen of Frangipani I have ever seen. The trunk is 12" through and the tree some 30' in height. It is on a hill side on the dry side of the mountain and is in full flower, (white) but without leaves.

February 3, 1932.



Negative #57954. Land and Sea Scape.  
View from, Morne Fortune, which is to the southward  
of and well above the city of Castries.

It shows a good portion of the city and also  
the almost completely land locked harbor, which is  
reported to be the safest of all the harbors in the  
West Indian Islands. In the harbor a short distance  
beyond the large commercial ship at the dock and  
perhaps coaling, lies at anchor, our good yacht the  
Utowana.

Glenn Dale, Md. 1,3,1934.

NOTE. 4.00 P. M. I stop to record, that  
I have just received a phone message from Mr. J. L.  
Mahoney <sup>329.1</sup> advising me that Mr. H. C. Skeels, <sup>329.2</sup> of our  
Office, Foreign Plant Introduction, died today of  
pneumonia, at St. Louis, Mo. and that Mrs. Skeels  
is in the hospital on account of the same trouble. I  
am grieved beyond expression at the sad news.

February 3, 1932.

The following is a list of the names of those we met in Castries and who were entertained aboard the yacht Utowana during her stay in port.

Administrator and Mrs. C. W. Doorly  
And Miss Doorly.

Captain Lambert, Chief of Police.

Mr. and Mrs. Waters, Botanical Garden. 330.1

Peter and Co. Am. Consular Agent.

February 4, 1932.

The sky was over cast and rain threatened at 6.30 in the morning when we hoisted the hook and steamed out of the snug little harbor of Castries, St. Lucia, en route to our next port of call at Kingstown; St. Vincent,

Kingstown, the capital is located near the southwestern portion of the island and is only some 30 miles from Castries. The island is of volcanic origin and has <sup>a</sup> mountain ridge from North to South. The volcano Soufriere at its northern end is 4,048 feet in height. It erupted in May 1902 and as a result nearly one-third of the island was devastated and something like 2,000 people lost their lives. The island is 11 miles wide and 18 miles long and contains 133 square miles.

Kingstown is reported to be one of the picturesque spots in the West Indies.

2331

February 4, 1932.

It was 1.30, P. M. just as we were finishing lunch when we pulled into the harbor of Kingstown and dropped anchor in the bay, only a comparatively short distance off shore.

As soon as the necessary port formalities were completed and a launch was lowered and made ready, Mr. Armour, Dr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Messrs, Loomis and Toy went ashore. Miss Nancy Bell Fairchild and I (Dorsett) remained aboard and put in the afternoon, developing pictures and working with seed and other plant propagating material and also in changing the blotters on our herbarium specimens.

When the shore going party returned, rather late in the evening they brought with them seed and specimens of several interesting plants and they also spoke very nicely of the town and the Botanical Garden, which by the way is recorded as having been established in 1763 and is the oldest garden in the entire West Indian groupe of islands.

The following are the pictures I made today. en route and before landing at Kingston, St. Vincent. at about 1.30 in the afternoon.

February 4, 1932

Negative # 57955- A panoramic view of a  
portion of the shore-line and western side of  
St. Vincent. from the deck of the *Albatross*

February 4, 1932.

333



Negative #57956. Sea and Land Scape.  
View from the deck of the Utowana as we steamed along  
the northern shore of St. Vincent, en route to  
Kingstown. It shows a village among the tree-clad  
mountain sides and also the character of the country.



Negative #57957. Calathea allouya. 333.1  
A nearby view of tubers of the "Topee Tomboo". These  
tubers produce clusters of small egg-shaped tubers  
which are eaten but produce no seed and will not grow.

February 4, 1932.



Negative #57958. Water and Land Scape. View from the deck of the Utowana, showing a portion of the water front and the city of Kingstown, St. Vincent.



Negative #57959. Water and Land Scape. This view shows a portion of the shore line and the outskirts of Kingstown as well as some of the surrounding country. It was taken from the deck of the Utowana.

February 4, 1932.

335



Negative #57960 A panoramic view of a good  
portion of the water front and city of Kingston,  
St. Vincent and also the surrounding country.  
Taken from the deck of the Utowana while  
at anchor in the harbor.

February 4, 1932.

*Practically a duplicate of 31*

It was just about 1.30 P. M. when we pulled into the harbor of Kingstown and dropped anchor in the bay, only a comparatively short distance off shore.

As soon as the necessary formalities of the port were complied with and a launch could be lowered and made ready, Mr. Armour, Dr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Messrs Loomis and Toy went ashore. Miss Nancy Bell Fairchild and I (Dorsett) remained aboard and spent the remainder of the afternoon developing pictures, changing herbarium specimen blotters and working with seed and other plant propagating material and also in getting some of our field notes in shape.

When those who went ashore returned later in the afternoon, for supper, they brought with them seed and specimens of several interesting plants and also gave a very pleasing account of the city and the old Botanical Garden.

Kingstown the Capital of the island is recorded as having a population of 3,900.

February 5, 1932.

337

We were out early this morning and went first to the old Botanical Garden to get pictures of some of the plant that Dr. Fairchild was especially interested in, especially the old Bread-fruit tree, Artocarpus<sup>integrifolia,</sup> (incisa). It is recorded that this tree was introduced by Captain Bligh in 1793. This quite probably accounts for the many bread-fruit trees now growing in Kingstown and throughout the island.

From the Botanical Garden, Dr. Fairchild, Mr. Loomis and I motored across to the eastern shore of the island, to Mesopotamia. The eastern side of the island is much dryer and more arid. En route there and back we saw many fine Mango trees, but they were not in fruit, also bread-fruit trees in great abundance, some few of which were in fruit. We also saw and passed by many Sugar-cane fields, Cotton plantings, Casava and Arrowroot, Maranta arundinacea.

On a small mountain stream, near Mesopotamia, we saw an arrowroot starch factory in operation and stopped for a while to look it over. We were told that they also manufacture casava starch and that the roots of the bitter in place of the sweet variety are used. The reason given was that the bitter variety produces the largest amount of roots.

On this trip we secured some seed and herbarium specimens and a few nice pictures.

February 5, 1932.

we also secured herbarium specimens. It was a great trip and we sure had a great time and enjoyed every minute of the trip.

We made it back to the Utowana in time for lunch so that we could get away early for our next port of call, Bequia, a small village on the island of Bequia, only about a couple of hours run from here.

The following is a list of the names of the people we met in Kingstown, St Vincent, and who were entertained on the yacht Utowana.

338.1

Mr. Jackson, Experiment Station.

The Colonial Treasurer and Mrs. Otway.

The pictures made today, including only those made in Kingstown and throughout our trip to the Eastern side of the island and return. If others are made in the afternoon, they will appear at the completion of the notes made after our departure from Kingstown.

February 5, 1932.



339.1

Negative #57961. Barringtonia speciosa.

A broad headed tree of medium size, with large showy white flowers and large quadrangular, one seeded seed pods. The thick coat of fiber about the seed, resembles, very much, that of the coconut.

The tree, above shown, is in the old Botanical Garden in Kingstown, St. Vincent.



Negative #57962. Landscape.  
A general view of a portion of the Kingstown Botanical Garden, established in 1763, from near the entrance. The view shows some very fine specimens of palms and also broad leaved evergreens.

February 5, 1932.



341.1

Negative \$57963. Artocarpus integrifolia.

Picture of an old Bread-Fruit tree in the Botanical Garden in Kingstown, St. Vincent, which is supposed to be one of the plants brought in by Capt. Bligh in 1793. However, in so far as we could learn it is not absolutely sure that this is one of the original trees. Apparently it is quite an old tree.

February 5, 1932.



342.1

Negative #57964. Cyrtostachys renda. Sealing-wax Palm. A good picture of this handsome palm, except that it does not show the beautiful red coloring at the base of the leaf stems. It is this vivid coloring for a considerable distance at the base of the leaves that makes this palm so extremely attractive and handsome.

February 5, 1932.

343



343.1

Negative #57965. Barringtonia speciosa.  
View of one of several very fine large trees of  
this interesting evergreen. This tree and the  
several others of about the same size are along the  
water front at Kingstown, St. Vincent.



Negative #57966. Landscape.  
View of cultivated areas, valley and hill side.  
This view was taken along the route to the eastern  
side of the island of St. Vincent.

February 5, 1932.



344.1

Negative #57967. Maranta arundinacea.  
To the left is a good size pile of Arrow-roots,  
to the right huge boulders and in the background  
the water power arrow-root starch factory in  
operation.



Negative #57968. Maranta arundinacea.  
Washing ground arrow-roots, preparatory to utili-  
zating the material in the manufacture of starch.

February 5, 1932.



Negative #57969. Maranta arundinacea.  
Putting the arrow-root shoots into a large basket  
to transport them to the grinder, preparatory to  
getting them in condition for the making of starch.



Negative #57970. Maranta arundinacea.  
A homemade press in use in connection with the  
making of arrow-root starch.

February 5, 1932.



Negative #57971. Landscape.  
 This view in the interior of St Vincent shows a  
 nicely cultivated field on the mountain side also  
 something of the surrounding country.



Negative #57972. Maranta arundinacea  
 View of a mountain-side field of arrow-root,  
 on the interior of the island of St. Vincent.

February 5, 1932.



Negative #57973. Landscape.  
View showing something of the general character of the country near the sea coast or the eastern and drier part of the island of St Vincent.



347.1

Negative #57974. Pitcairnia bracteata, Ait.  
A nearby view of this interesting plant, growing on the dry areas along the road nearby the sea on the eastern side of St. Vincent. It shows long flower spikes of the redish-pink progressive flowers.

February 5, 1932.



Negative #57975. Gossypium sp.

View of a portion of a field of commercial cotton along the roadway on the eastern side of the island of St. Vincent on our return to the western coast. This view was taken in an extended cotton growing district.



Negative #57976. Artocarpus integrifolia

348.1 A fine specimen tree of the Bread-fruit in the outskirts of Bridgetown, St. Vincent. The Bread-fruit is extensively distributed throughout the island and appears to be doing well, wherever we found it growing.

February 5, 1932.

At 15 minutes to 3 in the afternoon we dropped anchor off the sea-coast village of Bequia on the island of the same name and shortly thereafter Dr. Fairchild, Messrs. Loomis, Toy and Dorsett went ashore in the small launch to visit the village and see what we could find, in the interim between about 4. P. M. and sundown.

There was nothing of extraordinary interest in the village and we passed through and headed into the nearby cultivated fields and native bush. The principle field crop we saw was Pigeon Peas. The varieties grown here are "Whiper" or "Willow Stem" and "Rose". The latter, by those with whom we talked said the variety "Rose" is considered the best, but that both are good.

349.1

349.2

The Terminalia, or so called "Tropical Almond" grows to be fine large trees on this island.

After returning to the yacht late in the after noon and talking things over it was decided that it would not be worthwhile to spend any more time in exploring on Bequia, however we remaind for the night here and will get out sometime tomorrow morning for our next port of call, Cannouan.

The pictures made this afternoon follow.

Negative # 57977. A panoramic view of a portion of the northeastern coast line of the island of Biquia. It shows the small village and most of the surrounding country to give a very good impression of the island -

February 5, 1932.



351.1

Negative #57978. Terminalia catappa. "Country Almond"; "Kotamba". A handsome spreading broad leaved evergreen tree, 40 to 50 feet in height. The fruit is about the size and somewhat the shape of a good size almond and is edible. Firminger considered this to be "beyond comparison the most delicious nut of any kind India affords"

This tree has already been introduced and is established in South Florida and in many instances is thriving and doing well as an ornamental. However its general habit of growth is rather stiff and I do not like it as an ornamental as well as many other introduced species. The tree fruits quite well in Florida but in so far as I know no economic or commercial use is made of them.

February 5, 1932.



352.1

Negative #57979. Cajanus indicus. Pigeon Pea., "Congo-bean; Red-gram; Dhal or Dohl; Rata-tora". This view shows Mr. Toy holding fruiting branches of the two varieties which are in general cultivation on the island of Bequia. Mr. Toy has the variety "Whip" in his right hand and in his left the variety "Rose" which is considered somewhat the better. Seed of both (#2742 and 2743) were secured for trial in South Florida.

February 6, 1932.

The morning was clear and sunshiny and the air delightfully clear and bright and it was just glorious to be up and about. We pulled out of Bequia rather early and after a very pleasant ride of something less than 20 miles run dropped anchor at 9.15 in the forenoon a short distance off shore of the village and island of Cannouan. This is a small island containing less than 1700 acres of land, and we understand that it is without a fresh water supply and that once a week, water for drinking and the domestic use of the small population, is brought in by the Government (British).

Dr. Fairchild, Messrs. Loomis, Toy and Dorsett went ashore in the small launch and a short exploration trip over a fairly good size portion of the western side of the island. We found the principal crops to be Pigeon Peas, Cotton, and tomatoes.

Tamarinds in the wild appear to do remarkably well here, also Lablab or Dolichos beans. We secured seed and a few pictures of the more important plants we found in the short round up and returned to the yacht and shortly thereafter we were en route to our next port of call, Mayreau island some 15 miles or such a matter further south.

The pictures we secured this morning follow.

February 6, 1932.



Negative #57980. Undetermined.

A nearby view of a flowering and fruiting branch of what the natives call ink berry. It has small white star like flowers and small black fruit about the size of a garden pea. The flowers and seed show up very well on the branch which the local school teacher is holding just in front of himself.



Negative #57981. Tamarindus indicus.  
View of fruiting branches of this tree, in the wild.

February 6, 1932.

355



Negative #57982. Undetermined.

A fairly nearby view of a small tree, with medium size rather thick, deep green leaves. The tree is only a few hundred yards from the sea and it occurred to us that it might prove to be valuable as a sea shore tree. There was no seed available.



355.1

Negative #57983. Cajanus indicus, Pigeon Pea. In the foreground, growing on what appears to be pure sand, is a planting of Pigeon Peas and interspersed among them are hills of the Lablab or Dolichos bean. On the hills in the background are some of the native homes.

February 6, 1932.



Negative #57984. Landscape.

This view shows the small boat landing at <sup>Cannouan</sup> ~~Maysean~~ and at the extreme left the nose of the launch which is awaiting our return.

The view also shows some of the native grass thatched homes and the country immediately surrounding the landing. It is picturesque and quite interesting.

February 6, 1932.

357

357.1

Mayreau, where we arrived about 1 o'clock is a small island of some 600 acres which lies some 37 miles to the southward from St. Vincent.

Dr. Fairchild and Mr. Loomis went ashore to look the island over and see what they could find of interest and value. Toy and Dorsett remained aboard and dug into the accumulated plant work, notes etc. which have accumulated and piled up for lack of time for us to get things into shape.

This matter of making an island a day and some times two in one day is not what it is cracked up to be, especially when one takes into account the handling of the collections, making pictures and writing up field notes.

Dr. Fairchild and Mr. Loomis returned home (to the yacht) about 6 in the evening. They secured a few things but nothing of any very great interest. Perhaps the most important plant secured, was a white fruited fig, Ficus sp. However, the fruit of this fig, when ripe is redish to redish-brown. They did not report anything striking or of any very great interest either regarding the plant life or general appearance of the island.

357.2

On account of the accumulated plant work, which really must be taken care of before bringing more material aboard and also the pictures and field notes to be gotten in shape, we prevailed upon Mr. Armour hold the yacht here for a day, Tomorrow.

February 7, 1932.

We were up early this morning and as soon as breakfast was finished the entire expedition part retired to the library and laboratory and pitched into the problems of the day with zest and a full determination to clean up, during the day, of inactiveness ashore, as much as possible of the plant material, herbarium specimens, pictures and note making which has accumulated on account of the pace set during the past few days.

In addition to remaining at anchor here at Mayreau throughout the day we will also lay here over night and make our way to Carriacou, our next port of call, tomorrow by daylight. Remaining at anchor also gave us a longer time in which to get our work in shape because we will not be on a rolling sea.

At bedtime all were pretty well fagged and glad the day was over but at the same time we felt well repaid for a quiet day in a quiet harbor and for the amount of work we succeeded in getting cleaned up and in shape so that we can now go along for a few more days without getting completely swamped under the accumulation that always accompanies frequent successive shore excursions.

February 8, 1932.

It was about 6.30 A. M. when we broke anchor in the quiet little harbor of Mayreau and again headed southward for the island of Carriacou our next port of call. At about 7 or a little later we passed nearby the small island of Union and at 8.30 pulled into the harbor of Carriacou and dropped anchor a short distance off shore. <sup>359.1</sup>

As soon as was practicable one of the launches was lowered & made ready and the entire exploration party went ashore. We first visited the small market near the landing, where we saw displayed, for the most part on the ground, the following fruits, vegetables and nuts. <sup>359.2</sup>

<u>Fruit</u>	<u>Vegetables.</u>	<u>Nuts.</u>
Mangoes.	Tomatoes.	Cocoanuts.
Oranges.	Sweet potatoes.	
Bananas.	Cucumbers.	
Mamee-apple.	Yams.	
Hog-plum.	Ginger.	
	Peppers.	
	Dasheen.	
	Onions.	

From the market we went to visit the old and neglected Botanical Garden, only a few blocks from the city or rather small village. At the garden we saw a very attractive yellow fruited fig. The fruit was small but of a bright and pleasing yellow color. We also saw an interesting large leaf fan palm. We have not previously seen this palm. <sup>359.3</sup> <sup>359.4</sup>

February 8, 1932.

From the Botanical Garden we motored to the top of a dry rocky ridge, through a planting of Mahogan trees, some of which were as much as 2 feet in diameter.

The ridge was very dry and there were comparatively few plants of interest or looked to be worthy of introduction.

We secured seed of a few plants and made a few pictures during the tramp to the top of the ridge and back, by a different road, to the yacht. These, together with any other pictures made during the remainder of the day will appear at the end of the days notes.

It was about one o'clock when we got back aboard the yacht and at 1.15 P. M. we broke anchor and were again headed to the southward en route to our next port of call. St George, the capital of the island of Grenada.

En route we passed quite a number of small islands. One known as "Kick-em-jenny", the Captain pointed out to us. This perhaps is a corruption of "Cay qui gene" (The Cay or island that bothers one; for the sea is often very rough in this section.)

We arrived and cast anchor in the harbor of St. George about 3.30 in the afternoon. It was

February 8, 1932.



361.1

Negative #57985. Corypha sp.

A nearby view of the long leaf-stem, fan palm, with a local official nearby and in the background Mr. Allison V. Armour.



361.2

Negative #57986. Ficus sp.

A good size tree of an interesting wild fig on the rocky, wind-swept ridge of Carricou.

The tree was laden with small round fruit which were covered with redish-brown dots. seed and herbarium specimens collected.

February 8, 1932.

a most delightful and interesting run from Carriacou and we very much enjoyed it and also the experience of exploring the coast and shores of the numerous islands we passed en route, by means of our field glasses.

After dropping anchor at St. George and the formalities of the port were completed one of the launches was lowered and made ready and we all went ashore. Mr. Armour and Dr. Fairchild went to call upon the Acting Consul and other officials. Messrs Toy, Loomis and Dorsett amused themselves strolling about the city.

Grenada is famed for its production of nutmegs and mace. This industry was started by the late Hon. Frank Gurney on Belvidere-the estate owned by the rebel Julien Fedon.

We hope to have the pleasure tomorrow in visiting one of the nutmeg plantations.

February 8, 1932.



Negative #57989. Undetermined, leguminous tree, which was on the trail down the mountain side on our way back to port. It was a handsome and promising looking tree and we secured seed for trial in the United States. (#2795)

363.1



Negative #57990. Piscidia erythrina. View of one of a number of the so called "Dogwood trees of Grenada", along the mountain road-side. They bore good size spikes of white flowers with a slight tinge of pink.

363.2

February 8, 1932.



364.1

Negative #57987. Yucca sp.

On the wind swept, dry, rocky ridge of the island of Carriacou these plants, As it were, sentries of the island. It will be noted that they lean badly and that the dead leaves have been stripped from one side of the stem; the result of almost continuous strong winds.



Negative #57988. Landscape.

View, from the dry, rocky ridge, from a short distance below the yuccas shown in the previous picture. The view is seaward over the village in the foreground.

February 8, 1932.



Negative #57991. Sea and Landscape.

View of "Kick-em-Jenny" Island, from the deck of the Utowana as we passed her en route to the city of St. George, Grenada. Captain Williams told us about this island and said that it is the one most generally called to the attention of travelers.

It is recorded that the name "Kick-em-Jenny" is probably a corruption of "Cay qui gene" "The Cay or island which bothers one; for the sea is often very rough in this neighbourhood".

February 8, 1932.



#57992 - a panoramic View from the deck of the  
Yacht Haven, showing a portion of the waterfront  
of the city of St. George, Grenada (B.W.I.) and surrounding  
country of that city, Feb 8-1932.

February 9, 1932.

367

With the exception of Dorsett, the expedition party went ashore for exploration work. Dr. Fairchild and Mr. Loomis went to the Botanical Garden to see if there was anything there of interest and of which seed or other plant propagating material is desired and Mr. Toy went to the Agricultural Experiment Station to look it over and get what he could of interest. Dorsett remained aboard and devoted his time to getting a box or package ready for shipment from here tomorrow, by commercial steamer, due to arrive in New York on February 16th. This is parcel # 9. Its contents will appear with other shipments, later on in the report.

Dorsett also put up a parcel of seed and other plant propagating material to be sent via Air Mail Express from Port of Spain, Trinidad, when we reach there a little later on, perhaps in three or four days from now. A record of this material will also appear later on in this report.

When the boys who went ashore in the morning returned late in the afternoon they gave a very pleasing and interesting account of the Botanical Garden and Experiment Station and also of what they saw in the city and elsewhere on the island. What they saw and learned was of sufficient importance to justify our remaining in port at least for another day.

February 10, 1932.

As we, Dr. Fairchild. Messrs. Toy and Dorsett were getting ashore, about 8 o'clock in the morning, preparatory to making a trip into the mountains and dryer section of the island, leaving Mr. Loomis to come ashore later to visit the Botanical Garden to collect seed and get pictures, a commercial steamer docked and unloaded some 300 or 400 tourists. When we got ashore, we found to our chagrin that there was not a motor car to be had for love or money, all having been engaged several days before for the tourists. Not being able to proceed as we had planned, we walked over to the Botanical Garden to look it over more critically and get a few pictures. We had only been there an hour or such a matter when we were joined by Mr. Loomis.

The officials at the Garden called several garages and finely succeeded in getting a car for us. The motor car arrived about 11 o'clock and we were soon off for the southeastern and more arid section of the island. As, perhaps was to have been expected we found the region excessively dry and as a result comparatively little of interest to collect.

The morning trip being somewhat disappointing we returned to St. George early in

February 10, 1932.

369

the afternoon and at 4 o'clock headed for Avondale in the mountains, some 10 miles or so out of St George. This trip was made for the purpose of seeing and inspecting a Nutmeg plantation.

The Nutmeg industry dates back to the early eighties of the last century and is one of the most interesting and romantic plant industries known. It is one over which men have fought and died and countries have been lost and won.

The industry on the island, today yields from 1200 to 1500 bags of nutmegs of 200 pounds each but the price is such, 6 cents per pound, as to hardly pay for their harvesting. Mace, the fleshy arillode or false aril after being dried is a valuable and staple product of commerce.

The ride to Avondale, over the winding, sometimes, hair-pin curves through the mountains was glorious and very much enjoyed by all.

The nutmeg produces it's crop throughout the year and as the fruit ripens the fleshy outer husk cracks into two parts and the seed falls to the ground, on this account, it is what may be called a clean culture crop for the ground in the orchards are kept clean of undergrowth and rubbish of all kind so as to facilitate the finding and gathering of the netmegs. The pictures made today follow.

February 10, 1932.



Negative #57993. Bignonia unguis-cati. 370.1  
A large tree in the Botanical Garden which is almost completely covered with this vine. It flowers in the dry season and at that time the numerous long festoones, profusely covered with bright yellow flowers, is a dream to behold.



Negative #57994. Landscape.  
View along one of the walks in the Botanical Garden which really is lovely.

February 10, 1932.



Negative #57995. Nymphaea sp. 371.1

A nearby view of two flowers of an interesting and beautiful, white flowered water lily, in a small pool in the Botanical Garden, St. George.



Negative #57996. Nimphaea sp.

Another nearby view of flowers of the beautiful white flowered water lily in the pool at the Botanical Garden, St. George, Grenada.

February 10, 1932.

Negative #57997. Bignonia sp. 372.1

A very strong growing vine bearing bright red flowers. Mr. Toy, near the tree which is covered with this vine, has just secured two rooted off-shoots to be planted in our Wardian case. (#2817)

Negative #57998. Hibiscus collensii. 372.2

Mr. H. F. Loomis is standing just back of this fine large specimen which bears large 4" white or pale rose colored flowers, Seed #2812.

February 10, 1932.



373.1

Negative #58001. Tabebuia pallida.  
This is a rather good looking tree and we found  
it here and there throughout the parts of the  
island we visited.



373.2

Negative #58002, Cereus, perhaps.  
Showing one of a number of this giant cactus,  
perhaps a species of cereus. They were growing  
in abundance in dry situations in the dry  
section of the island.

February 10, 1932.



374.1

Negative #57999. Parkia roxburgii.  
Mr. L.R. Toy holding flowers, fruit and leaves of  
this handsome and interesting tree.



Negative #5800. Parkia roxburgii.  
View of the tree from which the leaves, flowers and  
seed pods, shown above, were secured.

February 10, 1932.

375



Negative #58003. Landscape. Artocarpus sp. view from the mountain road en rout to Avondale. Among this mountain side of tree growth are many Bread-fruit trees. Note the beautiful palms in the fore and back ground.

375.1



Negative #58004. Myristica fragrans. The dense growing central tree is the nutmeg. This is in a plantation at Avondale. The foliage is small and of a deep green color. the fruit is about the size of a medium size apricot and yellow in color.

375.2

February 10, 1932.



Negative #58005. Myristica fragrans.  
A view under the nutmeg trees at 5 o'clock in  
the evening. This picture is the result of  
an 18 second exposure with stop 16.



Negative #58006. Myristica fragrans.  
Another underneath picture in a nutmeg plantat-  
ion at Avondale, some 10 miles or such a matter  
out of St. George, Grenada. This view was made  
with an exposure of 25 seconds with stop 16.

February 10, 1932,

377.1

List of plant material in package #9 shipped from  
St George, Grenada on the above date, by Air Mail Express.

Contents of parcel #9.

A.V.A.#

- |      |                            |
|------|----------------------------|
| 2570 | Plumeria obtusa.           |
| 2586 | Phaseolus sp.              |
| 2590 | Datura sp.                 |
| 2593 | Dolichos sp.               |
| 2595 | Apocynaceae shrub.         |
| 2596 | Capparis cynopallophora.   |
| 2597 | Coccolithrix sp.           |
| 2603 | Guilandina ovalifolia.     |
| 2604 | Opuntia noniliformia.      |
| 2605 | Celastris sp.              |
| 2608 | Plumeria obtusa.           |
| 2609 | Tribulus cistoides.        |
| 2612 | Canavalia maritima.        |
| 2619 | Pseudophoenix saonae.      |
| 2621 | Sabal causiarum.           |
| 2622 | Undetermined tree.         |
| 2624 | " shrub.                   |
| 2625 | Passiflora pallida.        |
| 2627 | Plumeria obtusa.           |
| 2630 | Crotalaria sp.             |
| 2633 | "                          |
| 2634 | Indigofera suffruticosa.   |
| 2635 | Cordia sulcata.            |
| 2636 | Thrinax sp.                |
| 2640 | Undetermined legume.       |
| 2642 | Crotalaria sp.             |
| 2644 | Trillandsia utriculata. ?  |
| 2645 | Passiflora quadrangularis. |
| 2646 | Tabebuia pallida.          |
| 2647 | Tabebuia sp.               |
| 2649 | Crotalaria sp.             |
| 2650 | Myroxylon balsamum.        |
| 2652 | Crotalaria sp.             |
| 2653 | Bucida buceras.            |
| 2654 | Undetermined shrub.        |
| 2655 | Cipura martinicensis.      |
| 2658 | Indigofera sp.             |
| 2659 | Acacia koa.                |
| 2660 | Lawsonia alba.             |
| 2661 | Indigofera sp.             |
| 2662 | Undetermined grass.        |
| 2663 | Cacera erosa.              |
| 2664 | Randia mussaenda.          |
| 2667 | Opuntia sp.                |
| 2668 | Ixora coccinea.            |
| 2674 | Tupa persicifolia.         |
| 2677 | Pinanga kuhlii.            |

February 10, 1932.

List of plants continued.

A.V.A.#.

- 2678--- *Ptychosperma macarthuri*.  
 2680 Undetermined tree.  
 2684 *Arenga engleri*.  
 2690 *Calliandra tergemina*.  
 2704 *Rajania ~~phioneura~~*.  
 2705 *Dioscorea* sp.  
 2706 "  
 2707 *Bentinkia nicobarica*.  
 2711 *Euterpe* sp..  
 2716 *Chrysophyllum bicolor*.  
 2718 Undetermined.  
 2719 "  
 2721 *Tephrosia candida*.  
 2722 *Centrosema* sp.  
 2723 *Pitcairnia coccinea*.  
 2725 *Anacardium occidentale*.  
 2730 *Calathea* sp..  
 2731 *Hymenaea courberil*.  
 2732 *Tillandsia* sp..  
 2734 Undetermined legume.  
 2736 *Theobroma bicolor*.  
 2738 *Stizolobium* sp.  
 2739 *Myristica fragrans*.  
 2740 *Casuarina triangularis*.  
 2741 *Solanum* sp.  
 2742 *Cajanus indica*.  
 2743 "  
 2747 *Pithecolobium berterianum*.  
 2748 *Tamarindus indicus*.  
 2749 *Dolichos lablab*.  
 2761 *Acacia arabica*.  
 2764 *Bauhinia* sp.  
 2767 *Pitcairnia bracteata*.  
 2768 *Ipomoea coccinea*.  
 2769 Undetermined legume.  
 2770 *Tephrosia purpuria*.  
 2771 Undetermined legume.  
 2772 *Crotalaria sp. usaramoensis*.  
 2773 "  
 2774 " *verrucosa*.  
 2775 " *retusa*.  
 2777 Undetermined climbing vine.  
 2778 *Crotalaria retusa*.  
 2779 Undetermined legume.  
 2780 *Cassia nodosa* sp.  
 2781 *Ipomoea polyanthes*.  
 2782 *Zizyphus* sp.  
 2783 *Desmodium* sp..  
 2784 Undetermined legume..  
 2785 *Myrospermum frutescens*.  
 2786 *Calapogonium orthocarpus*.  
*Hibiscus* sp.

February 10, 1932.

List of plants continued.

A.V.A.#.

- 2787--- *Jasminum azoricum*.
- 2788 Undetermined tree.
- 2789 *Carica papaya*.
- 2781 *Bauhinia monandra*.
- 2795 Undetermined leguminous tree.
- 32 Dorsett's #. Undetermined shrub.
- 39 " Mycological specimen.
- 40 " " "
- 41 " " "
- 43 *Stylosanthes hamata*.
- 46 Undetermined tree.
- 28 Orchid sp.
- 49 *Datura* sp.
- 50 *Malva* sp.
- 6 small vials of soil samples.
- 2 cartons of motion picture film.
- 100 feet each. To be developed.

February 10, 1932.

331

The following is the list of people we met on the island of Grenada and entertained on the Utowana,

Sir Thomas Vans Best, Govenear.  
Mrs. Best, ( his sister)  
The Earl of Sandwich, his brother-in-law  
Met with him at St Lucia.  
Mr and Mrs. Boeye, Mrs. Best's daughter.  
Mr. Maresceaux, aid.  
Am. Consul, Mr. McGilchrist.  
Mr. K. T. Rae, Botanical Garden.

381.1

At 6.00 P. M. we broke anchor and steamed out of St. George's Bay en rout for our next port of call, Port of Spain, Trinidad, where if all goes well, we should arrive some time early tomotrow morning.

We had a very interesting and enjoyable time at St. George, Grenada and also, our work there was quite satisfactory and successful. We should have a very fine time at Port of Spain for I understand they have a good Agricultural Department there and a fine lot of scientific research workers, also an extensive and very fine Botanical Garden.

[Vol. 75]

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Agri

1

ALLISON V. ARMOUR  
AGRICULTURAL EXPEDITION  
1931-1932

VOLUME 11

FOR THE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WITH THE  
YACHT UTOWANA

VISITING ISLANDS OF  
THE

BRITISH WEST INDIES  
ALSO  
BRITISH AND DUTCH GUIANA.

Monday March 7, 1932.

Today the old ocean has been about as rough as it has been since our departure from Paramiabo, but we stuck pretty closely to our jobs and succeeded in not only getting a goodeal of the hang over out of the way but also got a lot done in getting a Parcel Post package ready for shipment from St. Lucia.

Since leaving Paramiabo we have run about 10 hours ahead of our estimated sceudle and as a result dropped anchor in port Castris, the harbor of St. Lucia about 6.30 P. M. this evening.

The present plans are to take on a supply of fresh water in the morning and be ready to get out early enough in the evening to Make Fort de France, on the island of Martinique in the evening.

Tuesday March 8, 1932.

We first got our Parcel Post package #13 ready for shipment via Express, Air Mail Parcel Post. This Mr. Armour will get of before noon.

Dr. Fairchild and Mr. Toy went ashore and to the market to pick up whatever there was there of interest.

Our stay at St. Lucia is short due to the fact that we made this Island on our way out. On this account Dorsett remained aboard and worked on plant material. He also made a picture of a small boy in an exceedingly small skiff or canoo, there were several about the yacht calling to us to throw over coins for them to dive for.

These "Flee" canoes are propelled by the boys by using their hands for paddles.

In the early morning, that is, after breakfast, Dr. Fairchild after visiting the market went to call upon Mr. E. H. Walters at the Experiment Station. While there he was shown their method of propagating pine apples, especially hybrids or new varieties where their propagation by suckers or off shoots is very slow. The Dr. brought a specimen back with him. It was given expedition #3756 and we will carry it with us to Washington. The variety of which we secured a section of the stem is Sugarloaf, Ananas Sp.

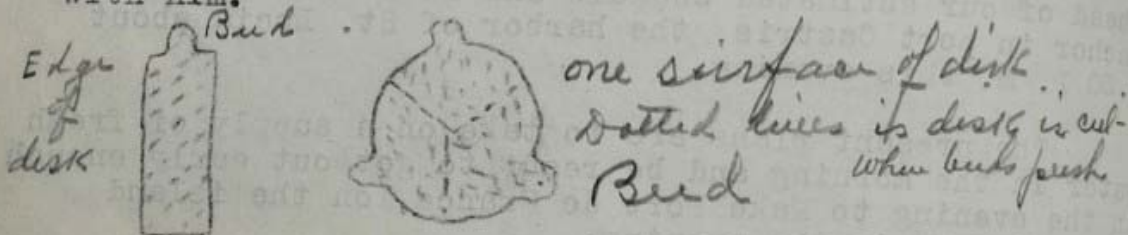
563.1

563.2

563.3

This practice of pine apple propagation is known as the "Disk" method of propagation and by this method they get from 1 to 3 plants from each disk cut from the stem of the plant, provided, of course each of the 3 buds in the circumference of the stem in the disk grows. The disks are from  $\frac{3}{8}$ " to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. Each disk is cut so as to have 3 eyes at practically equally distanced points on the outer surface of the disk. After being cut the disks are dipped in a 5% solution of Permanganate of potas for 5 minutes to sterilize the surfaces before putting in the sand bed with bottom heat.

Below is a rough pencil drawing of one of the section which Dr. Fairchild brought back with him.



See Tropical Agriculture for February, Volum 1- 14, #2, Plant Propagation, Union Experiment Station, St Lucia.

The Express Parcel Post package #13 which Mr. Armour got off this morning for Washington weighed 17.6 Pesos, as I understand, 15 pounds and cost \$10.05 American Gold. The shippers receipt IS AT THE END OF TODAYS NOTES/ Page 571.

564.1

The Allison V. Armour Expedition number and name of the plant material contained in Parcel #13 sent off today follow.

- #2806 Plumeria rubra.
- 2941 (Sweetheart grass)
- 2964 Asystasia gangetica.
- 2969 Gmelina asiatica.
- 2972 (Undetermined shrub)
- 2975 Ixora Sp. (Yellow flowers)
- 2989 (Undetermined)
- 2993 Ananas sativa.
- 2994 Randia moussaenda.
- 2995 Passiflora Sp.
- 2998 Citrus medica.
- 3651 Livistona hoogendorpii.
- 3652 Mauritia flexuosa.
- 3653 Petrea valubilis.
- 3654 Hibiscus Sp.
- 3656 Ficus salicifolia.
- 3658 Phoenix Sp.

## List of contents of parcel 13 continued.

3662	Citrus decumana. (2 packages)
3663	" "
3676	Renealmia exaltata.
3681	Xylopia frutescens.
3683	Elaeis melanococca.
3684	Maximiliana regia.
3685	Astrocaryum paramaca.
3686	Thrinax Sp.
3687	Citrus Sp. Hybrid.
3689	Thrinax Sp.
3690	Euterpe edulis.
3694	Mangifera indica (Red mango)
3695	Mangifera indica.
3697	Maba inconstans.
3699	Crotalaria Juncia.
3700	Erythrina Sp.

The following is an alphabetical list of the plant material collected by the Allison V. Armour Agricultural Expedition from December 30 1931 to March 8, 1932

Genera.	Species.	Undetermined.
Abroma.	1	0
Acacia.	2	0
Acanthopoenix.	1	0
Achras.	1	0
Acrocomia.	1	0
Adiantum.	2	0
Agave.	1	0
Amherstia.	1	0
Anacardium.	1	0
Ananas.	1	0
Apeiba.	1	0
Anthurium.	1	0
Anona.	2	0
Archontopoenix.	1	0
Areca.	3	0
Arenge.	2	0
Artocarpus.	2	0
Asparagus.	1	0
Astrocaryum.	4	0
Asystasia.	1	0
Attalea.	2	0
Auliza.	1	0
Antiaris.	1	0
Anthurium.	1	0
Bactris.	2	0
Barringtonia.	1	0
Bauhinia.	5	0
Total	43	0

Genera.	Species	Undetermined.
Bentinkia.	1	0
Bignonia.	3	0
Bougainvillea.	2	0
Borassus.	1	0
Bucida.	1	0
Bromelia.	0	1
Byrsonima.	1	0
Cactus.	2	0
Caesalpinia.	2	0
Cajanus.	1	0
Calathea.	1	1
Calliandra.	2	1
Calophyllum.	1	0
Calopogonium.	1	0
Camoensia.	1	0
Canarium.	1	0
Canavalia.	1	1
Capernicia.	1	0
Capparis.	1	0
Capsicum.	1	1
Carludovica.	1	0
Carica.	1	0
Carissa.	1	0
Caryocar.	1	0
Cassia.	3	0
Casuarina.	1	0
Celastrus.	2	0
Centrolobium.	1	0
Chrysophyllum.	2	0
Cipura.	2	0
Cissus.	1	0
Citrus.	1	3
Citharexylum.	1	0
Clerodendron.	1	0
Clitoria.	1	0
Clusia.	1	0
Coccothrinax.	1	0
Coccocypselum.	1	0
Coccoloba.	2	0
Cocos.	2	0
Coleospadix.	1	0
Colvillea.	1	0
Conocarpus.	1	0
Cordia.	2	0
Corypha.	2	0
Costus.	1	0
Couroupita.	1	0
Crotalaria.	4	21
Crescentia.	1	0
Curcuma.	1	0
Cynometra.	1	0
Total	68	29

Genus.	Species.	Undetermined.
Cyperus.	0	1
Cyrtostachys.	1	0
Datura.	1	1
Desmoncus.	1	0
Desmodium.	1	0
Dioscorea.	2	4
Diacrium.	1	0
Diospyros.	1	0
Dolichos.	1	0
Elaeis.	2	0
Entada.	1	0
Epidendrum.	0	1
Eriosema.	1	0
Erythrina.	1	2
Eugenia.	4	0
Euterpe.	4	1
Ficus.	4	3
Galactia.	1	0
Geophila.	1	0
Gigantochloa.	2	0
Gmelina.	1	0
Guilandina.	1	0
Gramineae.	0	2
Guestavia.	1	0
Gynierium.	1	0
Heliconia.	1	1
Hibiscus.	3	4
Hymenaea.	1	0
Hyphaene.	1	0
Indigofera.	1	2
Ipomoea.	4	1
Iriarteia.	1	0
Ixora.	2	3
Jacaranda.	3	0
Jessenia.	1	0
Kaempferia.	1	0
Kigelia.	1	0
Lagerstroemia.	1	0
Lawsonia.	1	0
Lecythis.	1	0
Lespedeza.	0	1
Livistona.	3	0
Licuala.	1	0
Lodoicea.	1	0
Lycoporisicum.	1	0
Maba.	1	0
Macfadyena.	1	0
Mangifera.	1	0
Manicaria.	1	0
Manihot.	1	0
Marattia.	1	0
Martinezia.	2	0
Total	71	27

Genus.	Species	Undetermined.
Mauritia.	2	0
Mayimiliana.	1	0
Montrichardia.	1	0
Mora.	1	0
Momordica.	1	0
Monodora.	1	0
Monstera.	0	2
Montezuma.	0	1
Montrichardia.	1	0
Movaea.	1	0
Mucuna.	1	0
Mussaenda.	2	0
Myristica.	1	0
Myrospermum.	1	0
Nannorhops.	1	0
Nipia.	1	0
Norantea.	1	0
Ochrosia.	1	00
Ochna.	1	0
Oncidium.	2	1
Opuntia.	1	1
Orchid.	2	1
Orodoxa.	1	0
Oxalis.	1	0
Pachira.	1	2
Pandanus.	2	1
Passiflora.	4	2
Peltogyne.	1	0
Peltophorum.	1	0
Pennisetum.	1	0
Pentas.	1	0
Petrea.	1	0
Phoemix.	1	0
Phaseolus.	0	1
Phrynium.	0	1
Picramia.	1	1
Picrodendron.	1	0
Pinus.	0	0
Pinanga.	1	1
Piscidia.	1	0
Pitcairnia.	2	0
Pithecolobium.	3	0
Plumbago.	1	0
Plumeria.	3	0
Portlandia.	1	1
Pothos.	0	0
Prosopis.	1	1
Pseudophoenix.	2	0
Ptychosperma.	1	0
Ptychorhapis.	1	0
Quassia.	1	0
Randia.	1	0
Total	61	17

Genera.	Species	Undetermined.
Rajania.	1	0
Ravonala.	1	0
Ravenia.	1	0
Renealmia. ?	2	0
Rheedia.	1	0
Rodriguesia.	1	0
Roystonea.	2	0
Saba.	3	0
Samanea.	1	0
Schomburgkia.	1	0
Scutellaria.	1	0
Securidaca.	1	0
Sesamum.	1	0
Seaforthia.	1	0
Smilax.	1	0
Solanum.	1	1
Stachytarpheta.	1	0
Sterculia.	1	0
Stizolobium.	0	1
Stylosanthes.	1	0
Sygygium.	2	0
Tabebuia.	1	1
Tamarindus.	2	0
Tephrosia.	2	0
Terminalia.	1	1
Theobroma.	1	0
Thrinax.	0	3
Tillandsia.	1	3
Tribulus.	1	0
Tupa.	1	0
Undetermined vine	0	4
" Trees.	0	13
" shrubs.	0	5
" palms.	0	3
" legumes.	0	9
Vanda.	1	1
Victoria.	1	0
Vitex.	1	0
Warszewiczia.	1	1
Xylopia.	1	0
Zea.	1	0
Zephyranthes.	1	0
Zingiber.	1	1
Zizyphus.	0	1
Jasminum.	1	1
Total	46	49
Add	243	73
Grand total Gen. 224	289	122

This report of the number of genera, Species and Undetermined plants collected to date by the expedition was requested by Dr. David Fairchild. We think it makes a pretty good showing.

It was about 2.15 P. M. when we broke anchor in Port Castries, St Lucia and headed for Fort de France, Martinique and about 6.30 when we dropped anchor in that port.

On account of the lateness of the hour no one went ashore. It is a lovely evening and we remained on deck for some time after dined and revelled in the cool breeze in the twilight.

Below is a print of the only picture made today by Dorsett, and that was taken from the deck of the Utowana while at anchor in Port Castries.



Negative #58186. "Flee" Canoe. This is one of several of these "Flee" or "Baby" canoes which off and on have been about the Utowana since we dropped anchor here in Port Castries yesterday. These small crafts are propelled by using the hands as paddles and are the smallest canoes I (Dorsett) have ever seen.

## PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, INC.

## AIR EXPRESS

Serial N° 1903

Airport  
AeropuertoReceived from  
Recibido deFor Carriage by Aircraft to  
Para transportar por avión aConsigned to  
Consignado a

Port Bush's Mercia

Allison J. Armour Ltd

Washington DC

Pan American Airways Inc

for Knives A. R. Johnson

Address

Dirección

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Date

Fecha

March 8, 1932

Yacht 'Utowana'

U.S. Dept of Agriculture

No. and Description of Packages No. y descrip- ción de los bultos	Description of Contents Descripción del contenido	Declared Value Valor declarado	Weight* Peso*	Prepaid Charges Cargos Pagados			
				P. A. A. Express	Valuation Charge Cargos de valorización	Miscel- laneous Miscela- neos	Total
One	Plant Material	\$24.15	15 lbs	\$7.80	23.4	\$2.00	\$10.05

Charges Collect  
Cargos por Cobrar

P. A. A. Express

R. R. Express

Ferrocarril

Valuation Charge

Cargos de Valorización

C. O. D.

Customs Duties

Derechos aduanales

Miscellaneous

Miscelaneos

Total

Shipper agrees to and accepts the terms and conditions of the contract on the back hereof and certifies that the value and description stated above are true and correct.

El que suscribe está conforme con las condiciones del contrato al dorso y certifica que la descripción y el valor manifestado son exactos.

Shipper (Depositante)

Accepted for transportation subject to terms and provisions hereof.

Aceptado para su transportación de acuerdo con las condiciones al dorso.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, INC.

By Peter Coy AgentsFor JohnsonBy Peter Coy AgentsFor Johnson

\*Transportation charges are assessed on weight or volume whichever is greater, 200 cubic inches being the equivalent of 1 lb. in weight.

\*Los cargos de transportación se calculan sobre el volumen del bulto cuando éste es relativamente mayor que el peso, considerando que 200 pulgadas cúbicas equivalen a 1 libra.

## CONTRACT

1. The Carrier assumes liability only for articles as are expressly accepted and actually received by it for transportation by the Carrier, and only while such articles are in its actual physical custody. The Carrier shall not be liable for delay, loss, deterioration, damage or destruction not occasioned by its negligence, or occurring while in the custody of Customs authorities or of another carrier, or when occasioned, in whole or in part, by one or more of the following causes:

- (a) Failure of shipment to conform with any regulation of the Carrier;
- (b) Improper, inadequate or insufficient packing, binding, labelling, marking or addressing, and (without limitation) any act of the Consignor;
- (c) Differences in weight, size, quantity or value caused by shrinkage, leakage, deterioration, evaporation or inherent character of articles (DDA);
- (d) Fragile character of articles (whether or not so declared by Consignor).

(c) Wars, civil or national, strikes or disturbances of any kind, quarrels, riots or other disturbances of any government.

(1) Suspension or cessation of flights due to unfavorable atmospheric or meteorological conditions, or to any other cause, not attributable to Carrier's negligence or default, which the Carrier or its employees may deem sufficient to justify such suspension or cessation.

2. The Carrier shall not be liable for any amount in excess of the declared value of each package, stated on the face hereof, which is fixed and limited in United States currency as of the time and place of shipment.

3. The following articles are strictly prohibited and precluded from carriage  
(a) Letters, postcards and any other matter which, under postal law and regulations, may be transported only as mail matter.

(5) Arms, ammunition, explosives, poisons, inflammable or volatile liquids or materials, or all such articles as are liable to endanger air-craft persons or property.

(c) Articles the importation of which is prohibited in the country of destination or the transport of which is prohibited in or above any of the countries traversed in flight.

Any person who succeeds in shipping any articles prohibited or precluded by the Carrier or by law from carriage shall be liable to prosecution and the penalty of the laws applicable to the case, as well as for all damages and penalties incurred by the Carrier, in proportion to the weight and volume of the prohibited articles.

[illegible]

5. The shipment at all times that it is in the possession of the Carrier shall be to the exclusion of all rights or claims of the Consignor, be subject to the instructions of the Consignor, which shall not be inconsistent with the Carrier's rights to charges thereon, or with any of the provisions of the contract. The Carrier agrees to remit to the Consignor, upon the collection of the amount designated by the Consignor on T.O.D. shipments, the balance thereof after deducting exchange and all other charges of the Carrier.

5. In the event the Carrier shall accept a shipment upon which transportation charges are to be paid by the Consignor, the Consignor shall nevertheless remain liable for such charges until paid by the Consignee.

7. In the absence of other arrangements, the Consignor will be notified, in ordinary method, available to the Carrier, of the arrival of the shipment, and the Carrier shall not be responsible for failure of Consignee to receive such notices. The Carrier does not obligate itself to effect delivery of shipments at addresses of Consignees. Upon arrival at the point of destination, the shipment will be stored by the Carrier either on the Carrier's premises, or at the Customs zone, or place designated by Customs agents, according to the customs laws.

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to destination in the particular country, and such shipment will be held for in the particular case to exceed 30 days. Packages are stored in Carrier's warehouse for a daily storage fee, and the total express charges will be based on Carrier's estimate of the actual arrival of shipment. If shipment remains uncalled for a period of all days, the Carrier will have the right to dispose of same by private sale or to return it to the origin, either transportation charges or return which space is available. The Consignor hereby expressly grants the Carrier the right to dispose of such shipment, and the Carrier agrees to return the same to the Consignor for re-shipment of such shipment. The Consignor agrees to pay, in addition to the initial transportation charges, a return transportation charge consisting of one-half of the initial transportation charges, plus interest on the initial valuation charge, and all other charges accrued on account of the shipment. The Consignor agrees that Consignor shall not be entitled to receive any payments within 30 days after the return of shipment to the Consignor, and is empowered to dispose of the shipment or any portion thereof, at will, at any time, out of the proceeds of such sale, notice of no intention to return the shipment, plus costs of sale, holding any surplus for the benefit of the Consignor, or depositing same in accordance with the laws and regulations of the particular country. A sale of any substance, property, or other thing, whether by reason of inability to pay therefor, or otherwise resulting from such proceedings, shall be made at a reasonable time, of perishable articles, the Carrier is authorized to sell the same without notice.

8. The Carrier shall have and retain a lien upon any shipments in liquidation and other charges incurred thereon, until full liquidation of said

9. In case of loss or damage for which claim is to be made by the Carrier by the Consignor, or by the Consignee, notice of such claim must be given in writing sufficiently describing the shipment in question.

to the Carrier, in writing, immediately after the receipt of the goods, or, in case of non-arrival at destination or return shipment to Consignor, or in case of non-arrival at destination of shipment to Consignee, within sixty (60) days after Carrier's acceptance of shipment.

Carrier shall not be liable in any suit which may be brought for such claim unless such notice shall have, in fact, been given, and in such case shall have been instituted within one year after such notice has been given. The Carrier shall have the right immediately to inspect any cargo.

respect of which notice of claim has been given. The competent court for the institution of suits against the Carrier shall be those of the country in which the head office of the Carrier is located; and the Consignor expressly waives his right to bring a suit in any other jurisdiction.

10. The Consignor is responsible for the accuracy of all invoices and declarations made by him with respect to this shipment and shall be liable for any damage suffered by the Carrier or any other person in consequence of any inaccuracy in the above information.

any damage sustained by such aircraft or cargo, or the loss of such aircraft or cargo, resulting from the fault, negligence or incompetency of such information as indicated above.

§ 1. Insofar as the laws and regulations of any country have effect to which any shipment is transported, relating to the administration thereof and public health laws or to the clearance and entry of air-craft carrying any shipment or to the air-craft carrying the same, and may become applicable to the foregoing provisions, such laws and regulations shall govern. *(Signed)*

SECOND

The Carrier has a right to refuse for transportation any individual who

(n) Packages of a declared value exceeding one thousand dollars or packages the actual value of which the Carrier has reasonable cause to believe exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(b) Packages having a surface measurement in excess of 15 cubic feet, or the weight of which shall exceed 150 pounds, and the contents thereof which do not conform to the following:

(d) Livestock and objects which may cause annoyance in public places.

(1) Perishables may be accepted, only when sampling will

being related to the transportation and importation thereof, and  
 mandating that they may be taken on the plane, insofar as they  
 cause annoyance to passengers or damage air-craft or other aircraft.

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4 (Dorsett) have ever seen.

Wednesday 9, 1932.

Up early and chafing to go for the landscape from the deck of the Utowana as well as the city looks exceptionally interesting and attractive.

573.1

The entire party went ashore about 8 A. M. and first visited the market. It covers an entire city block is all under cover and apparently exceptionally well patronized, for it is crowded this morning and we had to edge our way here and there among the patrons.

The display of fruit and vegetables is fully equal too and I (Dorsett) am inclined to believe much better than any we have thus far visited. Below is a list of the Vegetables, fruits and nuts observed on display for sale.

<u>Vegetables.</u>	<u>Fruits.</u>	<u>Nuts.</u>
Dasheen, large & small.	Bananas in var.	Coconuts.
Tannias.	Mangoes	Peanuts.
Pigeon peas.	Lemon in var.	
Carrots.	Oranges.	
Cabbage. (Head)	Tangerines.	
Spinache, sever kind.	Custard apples.	
Yams in var.	Rose apples.	
Peppers in var.	Tamarinds.	
Egg plant.	Bread-fruit.	
Radishes.	Mamie apples.	
Celery.	Passiflora (Granadilla)?	
Garlic.	Pine-apples.	
Lettuce.	Soursop.	
Butterbeans.	Sapoñillas	
Beans (String)	Limes.	
Beets.	Papays.	
Potatoes (Sweet)	Guavas.	
Okara.	Momordicas.	
Chayotes.		
Pumpkins.		
Tomatoes.		
Parsley.		
Water cress.		
Turnips.		
Onions.		
Kush-Kush yams.		
Ginger.		

Wednesday March 9, 1932.

From the market Mr. Armour and Dr. Fairchild went to call upon the American Consul and to attend to other necessary matters incident to our visit and stay on the Island. The rest of us strolled about the market and also into the fish and meat market which proved to be very interesting.

About 10.30 A. M. Dr. Fairchild again joined us at the market and from there the Dr., Miss. Nancy Bell Fairchild, Loomis, Toy and Dorsett went to the Botanical Garden. Mrs. Fairchild and Mr. Armour returned to the yacht.

The Botanical Garden proved to be a rather small affair of practically no beauty and very little interest. There was a young French man in charge of the garden but as he could not speak English and Toy, Loomis and Dorsett do not speak French there was nothing doing, however Dr. Fairchild and Miss. Nancy Bell both speak French and they got on very nicely. From the Botanical Garden we returned to the yacht where we enjoyed another one of Earnest's exceptionally good feeds. 574.1

About 3 in the afternoon, Dr. Fairchild, Toy and Dorsett, in company with a gentleman from the city whose name I (Dorsett) did not get, made a visit to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Tivole some 5 miles or such a matter up in the foot-hills. 574.2

The setting and general appearance of the station looks as though at some previous time the site may have been that of a wealthy planter for there were evidences of old ruins and tree plantings of many years ago. We saw some few things of interest and succeeded in getting a few interesting pictures.

We returned to the yacht for dinner and when that was finished went below deck where we devoted a good part of the evening in working over the seed and plant material we picked up during the day. We also developed the pictures made from the deck of the Utowana and at the Experiment Station at Tivole.

Such of the pictures as are worth while follow.



Negative # 58187 - Sea and land scape -  
This Hanoi view showing a good portion of  
the water front - city and nearby surrounding country  
of Fort de France. was taken from the deck of the yacht  
Mélancolie on the ride at anchor in the harbor - M. de  
9-1932.



Negative #58188, Landscape.

Looking through an old stone arch, at the Experiment Station at Tivole, over trees and undergrowth to beautiful, lofty mountains in the distant background. The old arch supports a portion of a water ditch. The view is far more attractive and interesting than it appears in this picture. Tivole, Martinique, March 9, 1932.



577.1

Negative #58189. Aralia Sp.

-Looking through an opening of what appears to be old ruins to the broad leaved plants in the background.

This is a species of Aralia which we have not previously seen and with which we are not familiar. The plants are extremely attractive and if it will grow at home we feel sure that it will make a stunning ornamental for home grounds and park plantings. Mar. 9, 1932.



577.2

Negative #58190, Mangifera indica, also Bamboo.

This picture shows a bamboo staging upon which rests numerous bamboo pots which contain seedling mangoes. They are supported in this way so as to make it possible for the gardener to inarch the branches above them onto these seedlings and thus propagate the desired variety.



Negative #58191. Mangifera indica. Also Bamboo. A closer up view of another bamboo staging supporting a number of bamboo pots containing seedling mangoes. These have been inarched to the nearby branches of the variety of mango desired for growing for fruit production. March 9, 1932.



Negative #58142. Mangifera indica. Also Bamboo.

This nearby view shows two seedling mangoes in bamboo pots. The pots are securely wired to a strong stake well well up among the branches of a good variety of this fine fruit. They are where they are for the purpose of inarching the good variety onto the seedlings.

A thin section of bark is removed from a small limb on the tree which bears the fruit desired and also from the seedling. The two cut surfaces are brought together and securely wrapped in that position. Note this in the picture. After the the limb and seedling are securely grown together, which requires several months the branch is severed and the top of the seedling above the union is removed or cut away. By this means a new tree of the variety of fruit desired is secured. In the tropics this is the usual way of propagating mangoes.



Negative #58193. Landscape.

View along one of the walks or drives in the Experiment Garden grounds at Tivole, Martinique. The little native in the foreground, with her thumb in her mouth is intently watching the man making the picture, March 9, 1932.



Negative 59194. Sea and Land-scape.

View across a portion of the harbor of Fort de France Bay from the deck of the yacht Utowana. The operator of the camera is looking in a Northwesterly direction. The water and the sail-boats look inviting. March 9, 1932.

Thursday March 10. 1932.

This is our last day at Fort de France and as a result every one was up early and shortly after breakfast went ashore. Mrs Fairchild, Miss. Nancy Bell, Fairchild, Loomis and Toy took a motor car ~~for~~ the purpose of driving over to a small village near the site of St Pierre near the base of Mont Pele. The eruption of this mountain on May 8, 1902 completely destroyed this town for not a building escaped the ravagings of the blast on that date. The distance to the site of St Pierre is about 2 1/2 hours drive from Fort de France.

Dr. Fairchild, Dorsett and a young Forester from the Experiment Station secured a motor car and made a run into the Eastern and dryer portion of the Island.

The area we visited proved to be extremely interesting. Below is noted some of the more important and interesting plants observed en rout. For the most part seen in the yards or nearby native homes.

Pandanus, Avocado, Frangi-pani, Guava, Cacao, Caladium. Croton, Sour sop, Yams, Cotton (not cultivated), Pigeon Pea. Coco-plum, Rose-apple, Cassia, Manihot, Erythrina. Gumbo limbo. Otaheite goosberry, Teak, Logwood, Oleander, Sugar cane. We also secured seed of two species of palm of which only small amounts of seed have previously been collected by this expedition. In addition to the foregoing we secured quite a number of pictures, also herbarium specimens and seed.

Corn is without question the predominating cultivated crop throughout the country Fairchild and Dorsett drove through today.

It was between 5 and 6 in the evening when all hands got aboard. The party with Mrs. D. Fairchild reported a fine time and they secured a considerable quantity of seed and herbarium specimens.

The material brought in by each party was all interesting and no collections were duplicated. Mr Loomis secured seed of a palm not previously seen.

At 6/00 P. M. we weighed anchor and headed out the Bay and Harbor of Fort de France for Pointe a Pitre, Grande Terre, Guadeloupe where we are due to arrive early tomorrow morning.



Negative #58195. Street scene.

A street view in the city of Fort de France en route to the market. This is quite typical of a good portion of the city.



Negative #58196. Cocos amara, and Areca St.  
Palm at left Cocos, one in center Areca./

The palms shown in the preceeding picture are in the grounds of a Catholic church. The two palms are nice specimens and we secured seed of both. Cocos is #3227 and Areca #3728.



Negative #58197. Hamelia patens. 583.1  
This shrub, of which Dr. Fairchild secured seed, #3764, is near the Cocos palm shown in the preceeding picture.



584.1

Negative #58198 Dioscorea Sp. This is a view of a planting of this vegetable, At the left just coming into leaf is the Portuguese yam.



Negative #58199, Dioscorea Sp. Portuguese Yam. Home garden of the nephew of the Experiment Station assistant. the man with a helmet, the man with the yam tubers is the nephew.



Negative #58200. Dioscorea Sp. Portugese Yam.

The plant in front of the 4 small children is the Portugese yam. The seed tuber is shallowly covered with earth and then covered with brush. The vines climb through the brush and then up the bamboo pole.

This is the home garden of the nephew of the horticulturist who is making the trip. He is the gentleman in picture #58199 who has on a helmit.



Negative #58201 Dioscorea Sp. The three small children of Mr. Doques, uncle of the Horticulturist who is with us for the afternoon are each holding tubers or fleshy roots of a different species of yam. From left to right, San Martia, Caplaou, Portugese. The numbers in their order are San Martin #3758, Caplaou #3757 and Portugese #3759. Yams and coconuts are staple food crops in the tropics.



Negative #58202 Saccharum officinarum. Sugar cane. Harvesting cane in a field we passed in todays drive. Here the men usually cut and strip the cane and the women tie the stalks into small bundles, using leaves of the cane.



Negative #58203. Landscape.

View from the road side in the dryer portion of the Island of Martinique. Here we collected seed and herbarium specimens of a cotton growing without cultivation, perhaps not wild but escaped.



Negative #58204. Land and water-scape.

View to the East near the Eastern portion of the Island of Martinique, looking across a portion of a good size lake.



Negative #58205. Land and Water-scape.  
View on the Eastern side of the Island of Mar-  
tinique around the hill from where the view #58204 was  
taken. This is near San Marive.



Negative #58206. Baringtonia speciosa. and  
a Street scene. I (Dorsett) believe this is at San  
Marive. The Baringtonia speciosa is the tree on the  
right. A little to the left is the public water  
service well.



Negative #58207. Street Scene. View along a portion of the old French City of San Marive, now almost deserted. On the left is a quaint old stone house. In the background is a rather large Catholic church. Here is the young and the old.



Negative #58208. Street Scene. This view is almost the same as the preceeding, except that the young has vanished and an older one, Dr. David Fairchild, is admiring the view and the old.



Negative #58209. Louhocarpus domingensis. Also a Landscape. This view, near Bonra de Francois on the eastern side of the Island of Martinique shows a fine planting of the above tree. The trees are heavily laden with seed but it is unripe and as a result we did not get any.



Negative #28210. Landscape. View near Simon in a very dry section of the Eastern portion of the Island of Martinique. It gives a very good idea of the contour and general appearance of this section.



Negative #58211. Landscape. View from a ridge looking Westward over a portion of a large valley, toward Fort de France. Here sugar cane is practically the only cultivated crop.. This is near the millionaire residence of M. Cheri.



Negative #58212. Water and Land-scape. This view taken from one of the Utowana launches, shows a sea-wall side of a portion of the Old Fort de France March 10, 1932.



Negative #58213. Water and Land-cape.  
View taken from one of the Utowana's launches. It  
shows a portion of the sea wall and city and also  
the landing pier at Fort de France, Martinique.

The picture on the other page is  
a nearby view of the three yams shown in picture  
numbered 28201.



593.1

Negative #58214. Dioscoreads. This is a close up picture of the three different varieties of yams shown in the arms of three children in picture #58201. The left hand one is "Portugese" #3759. The center is "Caplaou". The next is San "Martin" #3758. They are quite readily distinguished by their distinct forms and appearance.

Friday March 11, 1932.

Up early this morning to see what is to be seen as we entre port. From the deck of the Utowana it looks quite interesting and naturally we are all anxious to get ashore, Gaudeloupe.

We were not long at breakfast which was served about 6.30 and almost immediately there after, between 7 and 8 A. M. we all went ashore, or that is most of us did. Mr. Armour, Dr. Fairchild and Loomis went ashore, Dorsett and Toy remained aboard to try and get some of the plant material collected at Fort de France, Martinique in shape and out of the way

Dr. Fairchild and Loomis returned for lunch and about 3 P. M. Dr. Fairchild, Toy and Dorsett went ashore and Loomis remained aboard to work with his pictures and with plant material. The ones ashore<sup>594.1</sup> went <sup>to the</sup> Botanical Garden, perhaps I (Dorsett) should say Experiment Station. There we found an interesting Passiflora Sp. which we have not thus far seen. We<sup>594.2</sup> secured pictures but as the fruit was not ripe we were not able to get seed.

In a private yard near the experiment station we found a fruiting tree of the fruit Dr. Fairchild<sup>594.3</sup> got in the market this morning, "Tamerand des Indes" and secured a picture both of the tree and a small fruiting branch.

At the Experiment Station we saw a very clever device to protect flats or boxes of growing plants or seed from the ravages of ants or other cralling insects. It consisted of two or three concrete motes, filled with water and across the central support in each surrounded with water is a platform and on this rests the flats or seed and plant boxes.

This impresses me, (Dorsett) as a rather ingenious device which it is believed could be used to very good advantage in connection with our plant propagation work at our Plant Introduction and Propagation Gardens. We secured a picture of one mote and an end portion of the seed and plant boxes.

Such of the pictures made today as are worthwhile follow.



Negative #58215. Vangueria edulis. "Voa-vanga" 595.1  
 "Velvet Tamarind". A small more or less shrubby decid-  
 uous tree, native to Madagascar, which produces in  
 quantity, goodsized, round, green, smooth fruit. The  
 fruit is about the size of a small apple and are  
 greenish-yellow when ripe. The sweetish, acid juicy  
 pulp is of an agreeable taste. This view is of a  
 portion of a fruiting branch and is almost life size.  
 Seed secured are numbered 3762 A. V. A. See pictures  
 under #'s 58218-19.



Negative #58216. Section of moat and s  
section of plant propagation bed. A fairly nearby  
 view of one of several water moats and the end sec-  
 tion of plant boxes of growing plants. Experiment  
 Station, Point a Pitre, Guadeloup.



596:1

Negative #58217. Passiflora Sp. A nearby  
 view of flower buds and full open flowers. Experime-  
 nt Station Point a Pitre, March 11, 1932. We sec-  
 ured a potted plant of this interesting passiflora  
 from the gardener at the Experiment Station. It bea-  
 rs #3768 A. V. A.



597.1

Negative #58218. Vangueria edulus. "Voa-vanga", "Velvet Tamarind", "Tamarind des Indes". The large leaved tree in the center of the picture is the "Voa-vanga". The picture was made in a private garden in the vicinity of the Pointe a Pitre Experiment Station Guadeloup, March 11, 1932.



Negative #58219. Vangueria edulus. "Voa-vanga" "Velvet Tamarind". "Tamarind des Indes". This is a fairly nearby picture of a portion of a fruiting branch from the tree shown in the above picture. March 11, 1932.



Negative # 58220. Water and land. scene.  
 A panoramic view from the dock of the yacht Utouwa  
 at anchor in the harbor of Paitan. Cradles  
 March 11-1932. The view shows a good portion  
 of the water front of the city, as well as of the city  
 and immediately surrounding country.

Saturday March 12, 1932.

Every one was up early this morning for there is considerable to attend to before breaking anchor early in the afternoon, as now planned.

Miss. Nancy Bell Fairchild, Loomis and Toy went ashore to visit the market and also to go out to the Experiment Station to pick up one of the gardeners to go with them to see and inspect the commercial growing here, of Yautias and Dasheens. They were also to make a short run into the country nearby. 599.1

Dr. Fairchild and Dorsett remained aboard to work with pictures and the accumulated plant material

The bunch who went ashore returned to the yacht about 12.30 A. M. for lunch and at 1.15 the "Hook" was raised and we departed for Basse Terre, near the South west end of the Island of Guadeloupe. This is the seat of the government and has a population, given as something over 8,000. While this is the seat of the government, Point-a-Pitre to the east of the estuary of the Riviere Salee, is the principal commercial centre.

Basse Terre is a city without a harbor, anchorage is effected in the open sea, which is very deep. It was about 4.30 P. M. when we pulled along within several hundred, or perhaps, thousand feet of the shore and dropped anchor in 20 fathoms, some 320 feet, of water.

Shortly after anchoring one of the launches was lowered and Dr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Miss. Nancy Bell Fairchild, Messrs. Loomis and Toy got aboard and went ashore. Mr. Armour and Dorsett remained on board.

Dorsett made a panoramic view of the city and water front from the deck of the Utowana and also worked with plant material.

The shore party returned about 6.30 P. M. and reported that the city and the general conditions are more interesting than Point-a-Pitre.

The picture made today follows.

Negative # 58221. Casuarine Sea and Land. Seaport.  
View showing a good portion of the city of Basse Terre  
Guadeloupe and also the water front of  
this city with an open Sea Harbor.  
This view was taken about 5 P.M. March.

12-1932 - we anchored in 16 fathoms of water.

Sunday March 13, 1932.

Immediately after breakfast the entire exploration party went ashore. Within about a block of the landing, in the open was the open market extending for fully a block under large Tamarand trees. 601.1

The display of fruit and vegetables, for the most part spread out upon the ground, while not very extensive is never the less interesting.

The list of the fruits and vegetable observed are as follows.

Fruits.

Vegetables.

Cassu Apples.	ius.	Egg plant.
Raspberries, Rubus rosefol/		Carrots.
Tamarinds.		Lettuce.
Passiflora.		Celery.
Soursop.		Radishes.
Oranges.		Pumpkins.
Sapodillas.		Dasheens.
Bananas.		Sweet potatoes.
Limes.		Yams.

From the market, Dr. Fairchild, Toy and Loomis went to visit the Botanical Garden and Mrs. Fairchild, Miss. Nancy Bell Fairchild and Dorsett climbed the foot hill in the direction of St. Cloud. 601.2

The two parties met aboard the yacht Utowana for lunch and all reported a good time and each was successful in getting a nice collection of plant material.

After lunch Dr. Fairchild and Loomis returned ashore and by auto made a run some little distance into the nearby country. Dorsett and Toy remained aboard and worked with the plant material collected in the fore noon.

The Dr. and Loomis got back to the yacht about 6. P. M. and reported having had a very interesting trip and were fortunate in securing some interesting plant material.

At 6.30 we broke anchor and headed North for the Island of Barbuda "The Old Codrington Game Preserve" a nights run from Basse Terre.

The pictures made today follow.



Negative #58222. Market scene. An open market under large Tamarind trees at Basse Terre Guadepoupe, March 13, 1932.



Negative #58223. Market scene. View in another section of the open Basse Terre market. very similar too and yet somewhat different from the preceeding view. March 13, 1932.

Monday March 14, 1932.

Some little time before 7.00 A. M. we were in sight of the low and what appeared to be more or less uninteresting coast line of the Island of Barbuda and between 6 and 7 were cautiously, by line and lead, pushing over the shallow reefs nearer and nearer to shore. In the instance we scraped a reef pretty hard and shortly there after we dropped anchor and prepared to go ashore.

The island is quite flat, its highest elevation is only about 205 feet above sea level and its area is but 62 square miles. The Island is of coral formation and surrounded by reefs, which together with strong currents into the land prove a constant menace to sea-going craft.

The Island is without streams but water in abundance is secured from wells. The staple commercial crop of the island just now is reported to be Sea Island Cotton, 603.1 which is ginned in a local ginney. They also grow Indian and Guinea corn, beans, peas, cassava, potatoes, yams etc.

We went ashore in a launch and landed near Martillo's Tower, now in ruins. From there we walked over to the nearest and only village, Codrington some 3 miles distant, and here met Mr. and Mrs. H. D. C. Moore. English people who served us tea upon our arrival and a little later a very nice lunch.

The Moores with one other white family are the only whites among the 1,000 to 1,200 inhabitants now living on the Island.

On our way from Martillo's Tower to Codrington we did not find much of real interest or value. The so called Cinnamon tree, Canella winteriana, which we saw in more 603.2 or less abundance in the form of shrubs and fairly good size trees was the most interesting. Seed of this numbered A. V. A. #3834. See picture #58228.

After lunch Dr. Fairchild and Dorsett, in a two-wheel cart drove over to the high-lands of the island. Here we found the ruins of what apparently in the dim distant past was a castle of considerable size. The break was through the brush and on practically level land, in so far as we could determine and we did not see very much, either in landscape or plant material of interest or economic importance.

We found Mr. Armour and Mr. Hart, one of the yacht's officers at the Moores when we returned and shortly thereafter, about 5.30 left the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Moore for the landing and to return to the Utowana.

We found the surf boat and launch awaiting us near the Tower and about 6.25 we were again aboard the good ship Utowana and shortly there after all were greatly refreshed by the feast which Earnest served.

About 10 P. M. we broke anchor and headed due west for the Island of Saba about a nights run from Barbuda. Saba, also known as the "Old Volcanic Cone" is a small island of only about 5 square miles in extent. It is a Dutch possession and has a population of some 1,600 or more people. There is no harbor at Saba and the water is deep and the landing none too good even in calm weather. We intended to stop here on our outward trip but even though we passed close in the sea was so rough, that Mr. Armour decided not to try for a landing but to call, if possible on our return trip. Well here we are within about a nights run of that goal and it can well be imagined that all hands are extremely anxious for the sea to be calm when we arrive near Saba early tomorrow morning.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow.



Negative #58224. Sea and Land Scare. Nearing the shore in the surf boat, near Martillo's Tower on the Island of Barbuda, Leeward Islands. March 14, 1932.

Monday March 14, 1932.



Negative #28225, Sea and Land Scape, Also  
A landing party from the yacht Utowana as she nears  
the shore just off of Martillo's Tower or Fort on the  
Island of Barbuda, Leeward Islands March 14, 1932.



Negative #58226. Landscape. On the road to the  
village of Codrington, Barbuda but looking back to  
Martello's Tower near where we landed on the coast.  
March 14, 1932.



Negative #58227. Landscape.  
A field view with the village of Codrington  
in the back ground March 14, 1932.



Negative #58228. Canella winteriana,  
Wild Cinnamon. Also Land scape View of a good size  
tree of the wild cinnamon in a wock walled yard in  
the village of CodCrington, Barbuda, March 14, 1932.  
The tree bears dark green leaves and good size  
clusters of bright red berries which are very attract-  
ive. A local name for this tree is "Silly Man"



607.1

Negative #58229, Landscape.

- View as Dr. Fairchild and Dorsett in a one horse shay speeded on their way to the highland on the island of Barbuda. The tall flower stems of the scattering Old Sisal plants capped with brilliant deep yellow flowers stand as sentries of a field once cultivated.

The scene is really interesting and fascinating. and I, Dorsett, cannot repel the desire to spend some little desire to explore this region more systematically. March 14, 1932.



Negative #58230, Landscape. Street view.

This picture is of a portion of one of the main streets of the village of Codrington, on the Island of Barbuda. The view is quite characteristic. March 14, 1932.



Negative #58231. Agave. Landscape. A nearby view of one of the "Old Sisal" plants in full bloom. The colored man on horse back to the left is the guide who accompanied Dr. Fairchild & Dorsett to the highlands. March 14, 1932.



Negative #58232. Cactus intortus. Turk's Cap. A fine specimen growing on lime stone rock in the highlands of Barbuda. The cottony spiny tufts at the work of insects, we think. March 14, 1932



Negative #58233. Landscape.

This general view over the bush in the highlands of the Island of Barbuda was taken from the top of an 8 foot stone gate post ~~also~~ in the stone fence about the ruins of some building, perhaps a castle, of many years ago.. Note the character of the bush and the absence of trees or even tall shrubs.

This is a rather desolate and unpromising section of the island and does not look very interesting or inviting.. March 14, 1932.

Tuesday March 15, 1932.

This is a morning of anticipation, expectation and excitement and as a result all hurried through breakfast and was out on deck to see the little, but tall Island of Saba as the Utowana, a little before 7.00 Am. M approached from the West or southwest.

The ocean was fairly calm but not so much so as we would have liked, never the less Mr. Armour directed the captain to draw along nearby on the leeward side of the island. It is from this side that Bottom landing is effected by means of a staircase cut in the rocks, This is called the Ladder and we understand is quite difficult to ascend.

A short while after dropping anchor, on a shelf or table rock in deep water, a Dutch Officer in uniform appeared in a row boat and was soon along side, the Utowana. No, not the Utowana for we were all in one of the launches and some little distance on our way when the Officer came along side. We gave him our health papers. After looking them over he advised that we go with him to the landing on the South. The landing he said is better and the climb from there to Bottom the first village and seat of government is not so steep and difficult.

We transferred to a native row boat and in it and by the natives was safely landed. The climb from the shore landing to Bottom is some 900 feet and exceedingly steep practically all the way.

The sun was shining brightly and it was pretty warm, however we began the climb and after just about an hour reached Bottom pretty well fagged and pretty dry and thirsty.

On arriving in the village, Dr. Fairchild and Mr. Armour as well as the rest of the party called upon the Administrator and were cordially received and welcomed to the island and to the village of bottom.

After resting at Bottom for a spell, Mr. Armour and Mrs. Fairchild made a slow decent and returned to the yacht. The rest of the party including Miss. Nancy Bell Fairchild spent some little time exploring in the vicinity of Bottom, so called because of its location at the bottom of a crater of an old volcano.

Tuesday March 15, 1932.

The exploring party had lunch at Bottom and shortly there after we headed up what is called Jacobs ladder for the village of Windward a 1,000 to 1,200 feet further up and on the windward side of the island, a distance of more than 3 miles. The village of St. John's is to the South and is at an elevation of some 1,900 feet. We did not have time to make this village.

The houses in both Bottom and Windward are as a rule rather small one story structures and are neat and tidy. The pedestrian highways are for the most part, especially up the steeper graids are natural stone steps cut into the mountain side or of cement and are none too smooth. Beyond Windward a half a mile or more is the small village of Hell Gate and still further on and higher up is a huge crater in which the banana supply for the villages on the island are grown.

The more important crops grown on the island, ~~for~~ home consumption only, are the following.

Yams,

Sweet potatoes.

Tannias.

Pigeon peas.

Bonifist bean.

Bananas.

Ordinary garden vegetables.

The water supply is rain water caught, for the most part in wooden cisterns or tanks from the house roofs.

We spent a most pleasant and interesting day ashore but did not succeed in finding very much of interest in the plant line.

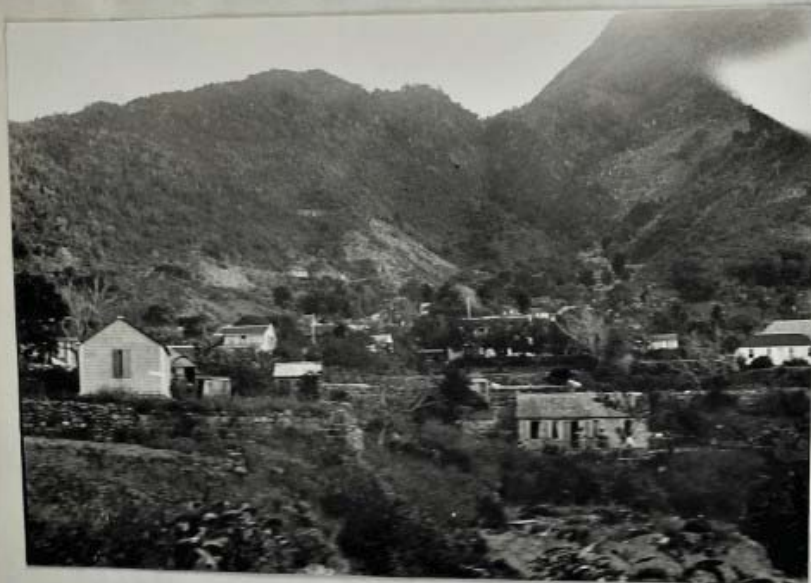
It was rather late in the evening when we returned to the yacht somewhat foot sore, and more or less weary. However it was a great experience and very much enjoyed by all.

As the Sea is quite calm we will lay at anchor here on the leeward side of the island until tomorrow and will then head to the North or a little northeast for Sandy Ground a very small village on the small island of Anguilla, The "Snakeless Snake Island" Only a few hours run from Saba.

The pictures made today, by Dorsett, in so far as are worth while follow.



Negative #58234. Sea and Landscape. View of a portion of the landing at Saba and the native colored men landing their boat. The one we came ashore in. The gentleman with a white helmet who is facing the sea is Mr. Allanson V. Armour. While we were standing here a couple of natives making a landing a little to the left had their boat upset and they were thrown into the water, but without injury or damage.



Negative #58235. Landscape. View across a portion of the village of Bottom. At the bottom of an extinct volcano.



Negative #58236. Landscape, View of Bottom's cemetery at the bottom and a portion of the adjacent mountain there about. In the background to the right can be seen a portion of Jacob's Ladder.



Negative #58237, Landscape. View across a portion of an inside, mountain side, at the outskirts of the village of Bottom on the Island of Saba which is planted to sweet potatoes. In the distance and somewhat higher up Dr. Fairchild stands, viewing the country and looking over the village of Bottom at the bottom yet 900 to 1,000 feet above sea level. Agricultural operations are carried on here under rather adverse conditions, especially land conditions.



Negative #58238. Landscape. Village of Bottom. A view over a goodly portion of the city of Bottom at the bottom, of an extinct volcano, some 900 to 1,000 feet above sea level. This view is toward the windward side of the island. Just below the pass at the foot of the mountain the Utowana is at anchor. This view was taken from one of the "Rungs" of Jacob's ladder, which leads up and along the trail en route to the Village of Windward, where we were bound when this was taken. March 15, 1932.



Negative # 58239, Landscape, From within the library at Bottom, Saba. looking through an open door to inside mountain side. March 15, 1932.



Negative #58240, Anona muricata, Soursops. Also three dusky damsels. Three native girls resting on top of a large rock along the trail between Bottom and windward, on the island of Saba. March 15, 1932. In the crevis of the rock just below the dusky maiden three are a number of sower sops.



Negative #58241, Landscape. This view shows a portion of the Jacob's ladder trail between the village of Bottom and Windward on the island of Saba, one of the leeward Islands. This view also shows something of the character and steepness of the mountain side



Negative #58242. Landscape. View showing a portion of the village of Windward some 1800 or 2,000 feet above sea level, on the Island of Saba. March 15, 1932.



Negative #58243, Landscape. Another view of another portion of the village of Winsward on the island of Saba. March 15, 1932.



Negative #58244, Street scene. A view fairly nearby of a portion of one of the streets in the village of Windward. Dr. Fairchild and some of his party are in the cottage in the foreground to the the right. This is the occasion of the crowd in front. March 15, 1932.



Negative #58245, Landscape. View across a portion of the village of Windward from the mountain side shown in the previous picture, looking at the upper portion of the side of a tall mountain in the direction of Hell Gate another small village. Beyond the large mountain, we are told is a large crater where supply of bananas necessary for the inhabitants of the island of Saba are grown.



Negative #58246. Land and Seascape. This view shows guarding rocks at one side of the small, narrow inlet and landing on the South side of Saba. The exploration party landed here. On the highest outlook Mr. H. F. Loomis sits and meditates. March 15, 1932.



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S A B A / Clipping from the Washington Evening Star,  
with illustrations, March 18, 1934.

# SABA—Land of the Question Mark

A Noted Author-Traveler Tells the Fantastic Truth About One of the Most Lied About Spots in the World... An Island With a Past, but Without a History.

**A**N ISLAND with a past, but without a history—a volcanic dot of land that is a challenge to the imagination and test of physical endurance to reach—that is Saba, a tropical rock in the Dutch West Indies, whose very name is a lost orphan in an otherwise united family of islands. St. Thomas, St. John, St. Martin, St. Kitt and St. Nevis.

So much confusion has been written about it by those who have never been there that it might well be called the Munchhausen. With enough fantastic qualities to be put into a chapter of "Gulliver's Travels," it is nevertheless the quintessence of island, middle-class respectability. "Mystery Island" would be a well-deserved name.

If you land very carefully on a large rock at the West Indies, you will find near St. Martin and St. Eustatius a dot labeled Saba and pronounced with a long "a."

It is as completely off the beaten tourist track as if it were in Latin America. The only way to reach it is by taking a small Dutch cargo steamer that goes between Curacao on the south and St. Thomas on the north. To visit Saba you must stay there either two hours while the boat is discharging and taking on cargo or you must remain for two weeks. And the traveler who likes to speak in search of something "different" will choose the latter alternative.

It is less than 12 miles in circumference and about 3,000 feet high, with its summit always topped by clouds. Perhaps it is its seeming aridity which has prompted step-at-home writers to state blithely, "Even the soil which is necessary for the few vegetable grown had to be brought from the neighboring islands."

The steamer started the ridiculous legend and found "to guide" back the "village" of the West Indies, and lower there to the water with ropes. And it is the basest kind of boating to sail forth the government, "In Saba, every one is known by his or her given name, for, due to some unknown reason, all Sabans have the same surname, *Simons*."

The Dutch are no less interesting than the fictitious inventions concerning "the dear old rock," as the Saba Islanders call their rocky home. Here are some of them:

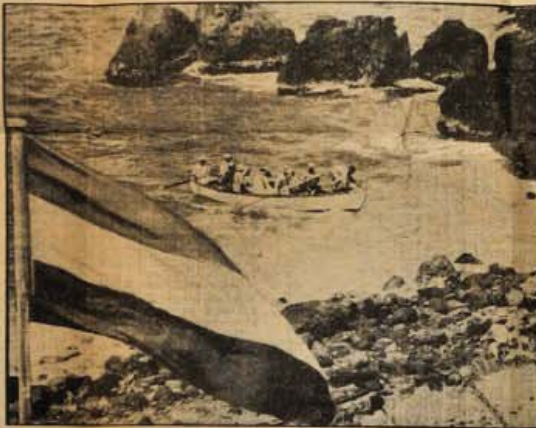
There is no known origin for the name of the island. It is not Spanish, it evidently was not named by Columbus, who christened the rest of the Antilles group with saintly eponyms. Yet Columbus must have passed it, must have seen it. It is a spectacular bit of scenery that no one could miss.

Although the Dutch have been in possession for more than 200 years, there is no known history of how they came by it, or what manner of people inhabited it before them. But one thing is certain, the original settlers must have been white men, of Anglo-Saxon ancestry. For despite Holland's ownership for two centuries and a half, English has always been spoken on Saba, and is today.

Interests point to a small original group, perhaps, perhaps? Strangers? A man named, mentioned over from some English ship, left on what was supposed to be a barren island where the men would surely die? In a population today of 1,800 people, including black as well



"The Bottom," the village you have to climb 900 feet to reach. The mountain peak beside it is named, for no reason at all, Paris.



Coming ashore on Saba's "pocket handkerchief" beach. The Dutch flag flies over Saba, although the inhabitants speak English and each has an English name.

as white, there are only some 15 surnames—and all of them Dutch or English!

And yet, with all the obvious romance and glamour of such a beginning, you cannot find one person on the entire island who can give

you the slightest hint of a tradition as to who these first settlers were, when and why they arrived or where they came from.

**O**N THE West Indian rock are five scattered little towns, each more steeply isolated than the one before. The wooden houses are white, red roofed, surrounded by stone walls, are immaculate and comfortable.

Great trees shade the narrow, pleasant streets, lush tropical vegetation is everywhere. So fertile is the soil (and it has not been brought from other islands) that anything indigenous to a temperate or tropical climate grows there—bananas, mangoes, pumpkins, onions, potatoes, cabbage, rice, beans and cassava.

There are roads on the island, but no wheeled vehicles. The trails that go so steeply across the wind-swept spaces are only for pedestrians and sure-footed horses. There are no electric lights, no gas, no ice, no movies. News comes from the outside world in terse dispatches on the government wireless, and newspapers brought on the little Dutch steamer every two weeks.

Yet in spite of its isolation, three methods of industry keep the island fairly prosperous. The black folk, who form a third of the island's population, are "handlers." That is, they carry all the cargo from remote groceries to plantations, up the steep trail from the beach to the little town.

The island women, both black and white, are famous for their exquisite drawn work, which they call "Spanish work." Here again they have no idea as to who first brought the typically Spanish and Mexican type of embroidery

"The white men leave 'the dear old rock' while still in their teens, and go to sea, strapping, that an island where boat building can only be done on a beach about the size of a pocket handkerchief should produce such marvelous navigators. But that is just one of the paradoxical facts with which the mysterious island is cluttered.

The myth of ships being built on top of the island and "lowered over the steep sides to the water" is repeated there with unguessed pride and enthusiasm. Sailmakers and shoemakers have been built on Saba, but only on the narrow rocky beaches at the foot of the cliffs.

It is certainly true that Saba Islanders are among the most skillful of all sailors. You will find them in maritime professions the world over. But they return, at last's choice, to spend their last days upon this island.

**T**HE physical aspect of Saba is as strange as its history, and its lack of history. Viewed from the sea, it has the general shape of a cocked hat, plumed by drifting clouds. Lake red and white buttresses the tiny houses clinging to the steep, lumpy cliffs 1,500 feet above the sea. There are no harbors, only two open roadsteads, in which the ship can anchor—if it is not too rough.

Passengers are taken ashore in big, seaworthy boats, oared by elderly white men with shrewd, sea-faring blue eyes.

If you land at the leeward side nicknamed "The Ladder," you are faced with an appalling climb of some 500 feet, almost straight up, along concrete steps set into the dizzy chertons of the cliff. If you wish, you may be carried up in a rocking chair in which poles have been attached. Three stalwart Negroes will man your Sabaan ricksha.

Or if you land on the other side of the island, called "The Fort Way," the grade is softer, but longer, and you walk up. The tropical sun beats down with terrific force. You gasp and pant. You stare incredulously at black men and women go swinging past you, balancing loads of bananas or boxes, trunks or barrels on their heads. The weight of such cargo will very often exceed 200 pounds!

Both roads from the rocky, pocket handkerchief-size beaches lead to the same place. Up to "The Bottom." Yes, that is the name of the first settlement you reach, almost 900 feet high.

A charming, tropical village, colorful with palms and flowers, flamboyant trees loaded with coral blossoms, banana plants, bougainvillea vines. With all of its luxuriant vegetation, Saba Islanders depend for water on rainfall exclusively.

Certainly there seems to be enough, but did the first settlers know that? What made them take a chance on an island that looks from the sea to be no more than a barren rock, and which takes the agony of a goat to discover the tropical paradise within?

**Y**OU realize that "The Bottom" is, after all, not such a misnomer. For it is actually the crater of an extinct volcano. On all sides the steep slopes of higher mountains hem you in. Across the island, two and a half miles along a footpath, and 200 feet higher, is the little town called "Windward Side."

Still higher is "Hilly Gate," far closer to



Saba, as it looks from the sea... a cocked hat, plumed by drifting clouds.

## Saba

Continued from Fourth Page.

heaven than the price for which it is named. There is a gigantic pineapple rising sheerly 2,000 feet, and its name, of all things, is "Paris!" It is useless to ask "why" in Saba. People simply do not know. They seem to have no curiosity about the remarkable beginnings of their history. Nor does it seem strange to them that a genuine middle-class sort of life

goes on in this, the most amazing spot in the whole West Indies.

The Dutch governor and his wife are charming to visitors. Their new residence is the most imposing home on the island. They entertain hospitably, and extend to strangers the courtesy of the government "Guest House," with its skilful Negro cook and housemaid.

There are schools on the island, both Protestant and Catholic, all administered by the Dutch government, and the Dutch language is not a compulsory subject. Hence it is rarely taught or studied.

There are several churches, representing four denominations. One jail, which has had but ten occupants in the last 10 years. There are many tiny stores, which sell "outside" merchandise at prices as correspondingly high as the village themselves.

# MURDER

## in the LION CAGE!

Clyde Beatty tells  
what happens when the  
big jungle cats go wild



**T**HE lion is a knifter and goes around looking for guys he knows he can lick—but once he gets in a fight he sticks until he's proved wrong.

The tiger makes his own business matter and must take care of his business start things. He never knifed, and if he starts an attack he goes through with it. On the other hand, he can't take it the way a lion can, and if he doesn't win in a minute or so he's likely to quit.

Lions like to gang up in their fights. No fight is a private fight to a lion. If he does a mean going on he isn't happy unless he can get into it.

The tiger is strictly an individualist in his fighting and prefers to play a lone hand. He likes single combat better than free-for-all.

These are some of the observations of Clyde Beatty, who makes his living by going into a cage full of lions and tigers twice a day and putting them through their tricks.

It's an eventful and risky way of earning a living, and if you doubt it you are invited to inspect the scars he carries on his body—big scars and little scars, on his arms and his legs and his chest and elsewhere, all given him by the huge jungle cats he trains.



Clyde Beatty, the mild-mannered young man whose body bears countless scars inflicted by the jungle beasts with which he works.

"When I saw that the lions were done for, I decided to get out of there. But there's only one entrance to the cage, and Benny was between it and me. It took quite a lot of maneuvering before I was able to slip past him and get out."

Benny, however, got his come-uppance the next day. Beatty, as usual, prepared to turn his cat into the cage arena for their daily exercise and training. Benny was still feeling quarrelsome.

"So," says Beatty, "I got him into the cage with four other lions his own size. They fought on well enough that he was looking for a fight, and they let him have one—all four while we let him go back to his cage. Since then Benny has been all right."

THE whole incident of Benny is worth remembering because of the light it throws on the lion trainer's problems. And Beatty, who is chosen both local and tigers in the same act, leads a life that is never dull.

Lions and tigers, it seems, don't get along together at all. They distrust and dislike each

other violently. Beatty puts in worried lions and tigers in the same cage—and makes them like it.

"The big thing," he says, "is not to get scared—and above all, never to let them see that you're scared. If you ever do, it's just too bad for you."

"Lions and tigers," says Beatty, "are very grumpy and feel mean, but they can always tell when any one—a human being or another cat—is afraid of them. And whenever they find such a person or animal, they'll attack."

"Suppose you bring a new cat into the act—a lion, let's say. If it's a husky animal that has no nervousness, they'll leave it alone. But suppose it's afraid when you bring it into the cage with all the other animals. They'll come it every time—and as soon as they do they'll jump on it."

Oddly enough, it develops that cats captured in the jungle are far more satisfactory for use in an animal act than cats which have been raised in captivity.

"It's like this," Beatty explains. "You take a lion, say, that has been born in captivity. A lion cub is woolly and cute and attractive, and everybody likes to handle it and pick it up and pet it. You can do that, you know, with a lion cub when it's little, if it was born in a cage."

"Well, what happens? The lion grows up used to such treatment. It gets petted and fondled right up to the time it's an adult. And because it does, it gets thoroughly used to human beings. It loses its fear of them. A lion raised that way has no more of that 'instinctive' fear of a man than a dog has."

**B**Y AND by you get a lion of that kind in the cage as part of your act. Now every cat has its off days, same as anybody else, when it feels sorry or restless or nervous. Suppose you've got a tame lion that feels that way—and they all do now and then, because of the wild streak in them. You've got nothing to row him with. He isn't afraid of you. He's used to human beings, and the more fact that you're a man doesn't bother him. So if he takes the notion to, he'll go for you, and then you're in for plenty of trouble.

"With a jungle cat, it's different. No matter how long they're trained, they never quite get rid of that instinctive fear of the presence of human beings. Of course, they can lose it, temporarily, in a fight; if they can get angry enough, or nervous enough, they can forget about it for the time being. But it's always there, in the back of their minds, and when they try to start anything with you you can usually remind them of it."

"That's why I prefer to use jungle cats. I

could raise tame ones easily enough. As a matter of fact, I have raised some, and I've used one or two in my act. But the wild ones are a lot safer to handle."

Ask Beatty which is the more dangerous animal to handle, the lion or the tiger, and he'll tell you it's pretty much a toss-up.

"Lions will gang up on you," he says reflectively. "If you're in the cage with them and one of them comes for you, the others are pretty likely to join in on it. A lion won't sit on its pedestal and watch a fight. It has to get in it."

"Tigers are just the opposite. If you have a fight with a tiger, the other tigers in the cage are apt to stay on the sidelines and look on. They don't gang up. That part of it makes tigers simpler to handle."

"On the other hand, lions are knifery and tigers aren't. A lion will try you out to see how far he can go with you. He'll start to make a rush for you, for instance, to see how you'll take it. If you stand your ground and don't show any fear, he'll probably figure that you aren't scared of him and he'll back down. But the tiger won't do that. He doesn't bluff. Either he goes for you or he doesn't. If he starts to, he goes through with it. The time to stop him is before he starts."

"The tiger starts a fight faster than the lion. He rushes right in and gives everything he's got right away. But he hasn't got the lion's sticking power. If things aren't going his way, after a minute or so he's pretty likely to quit."

"The lion, on the other hand, can take it better. He doesn't start as fast as the tiger does, but he lasts longer. He's a little like a bulldog—he takes hold and doesn't let go."

### Huge Pig Slaughter

NEARLY six and a half million pigs were purchased under the Government's hog slaughter program during two months last Fall. Of those, only a little more than a million went into the regular processed meat channels. More than 100,000,000 pounds went into slaughter for distribution to the needy in emergency relief centers.

Altogether more than \$20,000,000 was paid for the hogs, which ranged from seven down to about 80 pounds weight.



ING AND TAKE OFF YOUR  
SHOES AND STOCKINGS.  
YOU JUST COULDN'T RE-  
SIST. REMEMBER YOUR  
FIRST CATCH YOU BROUGHT  
HOME AND HOW YOU TRIED  
TO TALK YOUR MOTHER  
OUT OF LICKING YOU BY  
MAKING A SUPPER OFFER-  
ING OF TOBACCO BOXES?

THIS IS  
PLANK'S  
DINNER  
75¢  
MARSHALL  
STEAMER M/V  
LEAVES SEVENTH  
WARRIOR SUNDAY  
31-AT 10:45



Negative #58247, Rock and Seascape. This is a somewhat different view of the huge boulders and approach to the landing, shown in the previous picture, at Saba. In this picture Mr. H. F. Loomis is shown seated on the top of the tallest Boulder viewing with pleasure the grandness of the scene. March 15, 1932.



Negative #58248, Land and Seascape. This view is almost the same as the last two, except that it is taken from a position somewhat farther back and shows more of the rocky coast of Saba on the South side. In this view Mr. Loomis is shown heading for the shore. We are about ready to leave Saba on our return trip to the Utowana. March 15, 1932.

Wednesday March 16, 1932.

It was rather early this morning when we broke anchor and headed for the island of Anguilla one of the Leeward islands only a few hours run to the North of Saba. At about 10.45 A. M. we pulled into the harbor of the small village of Sandy Bottom.

After an early lunch the entire party went ashore to see what we can find of interest. Dr. Fairchild, Loomis, Toy and Dorsett secured a motor car and drove several miles into the country to the home of a Mr. Grays, one of the very few white men living on the island. We found Mr. R. E. Kelsick (colored) who we met at the Experiment Station at St Kitts on our way out. Also a couple of other gentlemen whose names Dorsett did not get.

After remaining some little time at Mr. Grays Dr. Fairchild, Loomis ~~and~~ Mr. Gray and the other gentlemen boarded the car to make a trip back to the village by another route and Dorsett and Toy walked and explored the country back to the village.

Anguilla is the most northerly of the Leeward Islands and has an area of only 35 square miles. The soil in the lower levels appears to be more or less of a sandy loam and on the more rolling lands redish and yellowish clay and in some areas we saw there is large quantities of coral or lime stone rock. Cotton, coconuts and sisal are reported to be the principal crops. Chick Pigeon peas, ~~and~~ the ordinary garden vegetables.

On the way back to the village Toy and Dorsett secured a few specimens of "Turk's Cap" cactus <sup>622.1</sup> and a few other interesting things, among them seed of a very lovely yellow flowered vine. The flowers resemble Crape myrtle. This is sure a <sup>622.2</sup> handsome ornamental vine, Stigmaphyllon lingulatum. See pictures #58252-3. This should make an attractive vine for covering rock walls in the warmer sections of South Florida and Southern California. Seed given A. V. A. #3850

Such pictures made today by Dorsett as are worth while follow.



Negative # 58249 - Land and water scope -

A panoramic view from the deck of the  
Wharfed. Showing a portion of the harbor and  
Village of Sandy Ground. Island of Anguilla -  
March 16-19 33.



Negative #58250 Undetermined Shrub or small tree. View of a pyramidal, dense growing, evergreen shrub or small tree which looks interesting. View in the open rolling country near the home of Mr. Gray. March 16, 1932.



Negative # 58251, Landscape. View along the road on our return to the village of Sandy Land. The view gives something of the general appearance and character of the country.

March 16, 1932.



Negative #58252. Stigmaphyllon lingulatum, 625.1

A nearby view of an interesting and really beautiful yellow flowering vine climbing over a pile of coral or lime stone rock in a field some 2 or 3 miles out from the village of Sandy Ground, Anguilla. Mar. 16, 1932.

The flowers are in clusters, with individual blooms an inch or more across. The flower clusters remind us of Crape Myrtle flowers only these are of an attractive and beautiful light yellow color. It will make, if it will succeed at home, a fine cover for stone fences, pagodas or trellis. This is really a handsome ornamental flowering vine.



Negative # 58253. Stigmaphyllon lingulatum  
 A more distant view of the ornamental vine shown  
 in the preceeding picture. This view shows the vine  
 climbing over the top of a pile of coral lime stones  
 in a field a mile or such a matter out from the vill-  
 age of Sandy Land on the Island of Anguilla. Seed  
 and herbarium specimens secured. Seed numbered 3850  
 and herbarium specimens the same. March 16, 1932.

Thursday March 17, 1932.

Mr. Armour while ashore, and the rest of the party exploring in the field, met several English Officers en rout to the Island of St Martin. It was not our intention to call at this Island. However, Mr. Armour very kindly offered to take the officers and their Aid-De Camps and baggage to Marigot, St Martin, Island. By this friendly act we had the pleasure of visiting a dually owned island, for St. Martin is jointly owned by the French and the Dutch.

It was about 9.30 A. M. when we pulled into and anchored in the harbor of Marigot the French City. With the Officers, their Aid-de-Camos and luggige, Mr. Armour, Dr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Miss, Nancy Bell Fairchild Loomis and Toy went ashore.

About 11 o'clock Mr. Armour and Mrs. Fairchild returned and reported that Dr. Fairchild, Miss. Nancy Bell, Toy and Loomis secured a motor car and were driving across country to Phillipsburg on the Dutch side of the Island. Accordingly we weighed anchor and headed for that city on the other side of the Island to pick up the land goers there in the afternoon.

It was about 2.00 P. M. when we dropped anchor in the harbor of Phillipsburg and about 4 in the afternoon Mr. Armour, Mrs. Fairchild and Dorsett went ashore and called at the Govenors home with 4 of his small children. The children visited the yacht Utowana, when Mr. Armour returned from a port call earlier in the evening.

We found the land traveling party there at the Govenors. On leaving the Govenors home, we met just outside the Gentlemen, (British Officials and their Aid-de-Camds-) ~~and their~~ who we landed at Marigot in the morning. They were on their way to call upon the Govenor of Phillipsburg the Dutch side of the island.

After leaving the Govenors home, Mr. Armour, Mrs. Fairchild and Dorsett took a motor car and drove across country to the French city Marigot, where we were in the early morning and from there returned to Phillipsburg and then to the Utowana.

The visit to this dually owned and controled island, in so far as seed and plants are concerned was not very profitable and neither was it for pictures for Dorsett only made two exposures and they are both panoramic view, These follow.



Negative #58254. Sea + Landscape  
Panoramic view from the deck of the yacht *Tonara*  
about 11.30. Am. of Marsh 17-1 #32 - St. shows  
a portion of the harbor & city of Mergat island of  
St. Martin, French Side. It also shows something of  
the outline of the adjacent country.



Negative # 58255- Sea and Landscape

A panoramic view from the deck of the yacht Uluwau March 17-1932. The view shows a portion of the harbor and city of Philippsburg on the island of St. Martin. It also shows something of the coastline and general appearance of the Dutch side of this island.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus ABROMA.

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
3703	<i>A. angusta.</i>	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.	"		3-2-32		
<u>ACACIA</u>							
2659	<i>A. koa.</i>	Antigua, Isl.					
2761	<i>A. arabica.</i>	Cannouan "					
3905	<i>A. sp.</i>	Mariguana "					
<u>ACANTHOPHOENIX</u>							
2956	<i>A. nobilis.</i>	Trinidad, Port of Spain.					
<u>ACANTHORIHA.</u>							
2797	<i>A. aculeata.</i>	St. George, Grenada.					
<u>ACHRAS</u>							
2565	<i>A. sapota.</i>	Cat Island.					
<u>ACROCOMIA</u>							
2961	<i>A. sclerocarpa.</i>	Kingston, St vincent.					
<u>ADIANTUM</u>							
2672	<i>A. trapeziforme.</i>	Roseau, Dominica Isl.					
2867	<i>A. farleyense.</i>	Trinidad, Forst of Spain.					

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus *Abroma angusta* 3703  
Genus ABROMA

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2762	<i>A. scanderianum</i>	St Lucia Isl.	Seed				
	<u>AGAVA</u>						
2696	<i>A. sp.</i>	Roseau Dominica.					
	<u>ALETRIS</u>						
3793	<i>A. fragrans.</i>	Basse Terre Guadeloup.	Cuttings				
	<u>AMHERSTIA</u>						
2870	<i>A. nobilis.</i>	Port of Spain Trinidad	Plant				
	<u>ANACARDIUM</u>						
2725	<i>A. occidentale.</i>	Port Castris St Lucia.	Seed				
3715	<i>A. "</i>	" "	"				
	<u>ANANAS</u>						
2638	<i>A. sativa.</i>	Basse Terre Guadeloup.	Plants		1-23-32		
2928	<i>A. sp</i>	St. George Grenada, Isl	"		1-18-32		
2993	<i>A. sativa</i>	Port of Spain Trinidad	"		2-24-32		
3673	<i>A. "</i>	Paramiabo Dutch Guiana	"		3-3-32		
3680	<i>A. "</i>	" "	"		"		
3755	<i>A. "</i>	Port Castris St. Lucia Isl	"		3-8-32		
3756	<i>A. "</i>	" "	"		3-8-32		
3940	<i>A. "</i>	Plymouth Tobago	"		3-19-32		
2729	<i>A.</i>	Port Castris St Lucia	"		2-3-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus ANONA

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

[illegible]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus ARECA.

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2798	<i>A. triandra.</i>	Grenada Isl.	Seed		2-10-32		
2802	<i>A. catechu</i>						
2953	<i>A. triandra.</i>	Tobago, Isl.	"		2-19-32	L. 224	
2954	<i>A. sp.</i>	"	"		"	L. 228	
3727	<i>A. "</i>	Fort de France Martinique	Seed		3-10-32	D. 557	
<u>ARECA</u>							
2684	<i>A. engelsi.</i>	Roseau Dominica			1-29-32		
3666	<i>A. saccharifera</i>	Paramaribo Dutch Guiana	Seed		3-3-32		
<u>ARISTOLOCHIA</u>							
3719	<i>A. elegans.</i>	Paramaribo Dutch Guiana		Plant	3-i-32		
<u>ARTOCARPUS</u>							
2576	<i>A. incisa.</i>	New Providence Nassau	Seed		1-9-32		D-55 -57
2715	<i>A. "</i>	Port Castries St. Lucia	"		2-3-32		
2820	<i>A. ""</i>	St. George Grenada.	"		2-10-32		
2692	<i>A. integrifolia</i>	Paramaribo D. Guiana	"		2-4-32		
3760	<i>A. incisa.</i>	Basse Terre Guadeloup		Plant	3-11-32		
3865	<i>A. "</i>	Tortola Isl.		Cuttings	3-19-32		
2811	<i>A. integrifolia</i>	St George Grenada		"	1-10-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus ASPARAGUS

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2574	A. sp.	Nassau, New Providence	Seed		1-9-32		D-88 D-89
	<u>ASTROCARYUM</u>						
2957	A. sp.	Tobago.	Seed		2-20-32		
2986	A. tucuma.	Port of Spain Trinidad	Seed		2-25-32		
2987	A. segregatum	"	"		"		L-259
3685	A. paramaca.	Paramaribo D. Guiana	"		3-2-32		L-272
	<u>ASYSTASIA</u>						
2964	A. gangetica.	Pt. Castris St. Lucia.	Seed		2-24-32		D-459
	<u>ATTALIA</u>						
2746	A. cohune.	Kingston St. Vincent	Seed		2-4-32		
2840	A. spectabilis.	Pt. of Spain Trinidad	Seed		2-13-32		D-414
3667	A. "	Paramaribo D. Guiana		Plant	3-3-32		
	<u>AULIZA</u>						
2733	A. ciliaris.	Pt. Castris St. Lucia			2-3-32		

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus BACTRIS

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2648	<i>B. pavoniana.</i>	Antigua	Seed		1-26-32		1-17-11
2735	<i>B. sp.</i>	Pt. Castries St Lucia	"		2-2-32		115-11 1-16-11 178
	<u>Barringtonia</u>						
2803	<i>B. speciosa.</i>	St. George Grenada	Seed		2-6-32 2-10-32		D-336 228 278
	<u>BORASSUS</u>						
2979	<i>B. flabelliformis</i>	Georgetown B. Guiana	Seed		2-25-32		1-244 D-464
	<u>BAUHINIA</u>						
2764	<i>B. sp.</i>	Cannouan,	Seed		2-6-32		
2791	<i>B. monandra.</i>	Carriacou	"		2- 8-32		
2827	<i>B. vahllei.</i>	Pt. of Spain	"		2-12-32		
2960	<i>B. scarborough.</i>	Tobago.	"		2-19-32		
3698	<i>B. tomentosa.</i>	Paramaribo D. Guiana.	"		2-29-32		
3812	<i>B. monandra.</i>	St. George Grenada	"		2-10-32		
3884	<i>B. megalandra</i>	Pt. of Spain Trinidad	"		2-15-32		
	<u>BEGONIA</u>						
2924	<i>B. sp.</i>	Roseau Dominica.	Seed	Cuttings	1-30-32		D-299
3890	<i>B. sp.</i>	Cape Haitian		Plants	3-27-32		

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus BENTINCKIA

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2707	<i>B. incosteasica</i> ?	Roseau Dominica		Plant	1-29-32		
2842	<i>B. nicobarica</i>	Ft. of Spain Trinidad			2-15-32		I-164
							I-223
	<u>BIANCEA</u>						
3851	<i>B. sepiaria</i>	Ft. de France Martinique	Seed		3-10-32		
	<u>BIGNONIA</u>						
2910	<i>B. unguis-cati</i>	Grenada	Seed		2-10-32		
2817	<i>B. sp.</i>	"	"	cuttings	3-10-32		D-370
2827	<i>B. sp.</i>	Parmaribo D. Guiana.	"		3- 3-32		
	<u>BILLEBERGIA</u>						
3716	<i>B. sp.</i>	Parmaribo D. Guiana	Seed		3- 1-32		
	<u>BOUGAINVILLEA</u>						
2689	<i>B. spectabilis</i>	Roseau Dominica.		Plant	1-29-32		
2864	<i>B. sp.</i>	Ft. of Spain Trinidad			2- -32		
2882	<i>B. sp.</i>	Kingston, St Vincent		Plant	2- 4-32		
	<i>Boussier</i>						

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus BROMELIA

В—Вулкан.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2610	B.sp.	Beata.	Seed		1-18-32		
3806	B.sp.	Basse Terre			3-12-32		D-127
3837	B.pinguin.	Guadeloup					
		Bottom					
3892	B. "	Saba.	"		3-15-32		
		Cape Haiten					
3899	B. "	Haiti		Plant	3-27-32		
	B.terlandisia	"		"	3-27-32		
	<u>BUCIDA</u>						
2601	B.buceras.	Mathew Town	Seed		1-15-32		
		Gr.Inagua					
2653	B. "	St John's	"		1-26-32		
		Antigua.					
3822	B. "	Barbuda.	"		3-14-32		
	<u>BROWNEA</u>						
3794	B.grandiceps	Ft. de France	Seed		3- 9-32		
		Martinique					
	<u>BYRSONIMA</u>						
2912	B.specata.	Ft. of Spain	Seed		2-12-32		
		Trinidad					

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus CACARA ?

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2663	<i>C. erosa.</i>	Antigua	Seed		1-24-32		
	<u>CACTUS</u>						
2628	<i>C. intortus.</i>	Basse Terre St Kitts	Seed		1-23-32		T-119- D-209-2
2949	<i>C. caesus</i>	Pt. of Spain Trinidad	"		2-15-32		T-74
3789	<i>C. intortus</i>	Bottom Saba		Plant	3-15-32		
3846	<i>C. "</i>	Anguilla		"	3-16-32		T-74 I-267
	<u>CAESALPINA</u>						
2821	<i>C. coriaria.</i>	St George Granada	Seed		2-10-32		
2997	<i>C. passijuga.</i>	Pt. of Spain Trinidad.	"		2-24-32		
	<u>CAJANUS</u>						
2742	<i>C. indica.</i>	Bequia Isl.	Seed		2- 5-32		
2743	<i>C. indica.</i>	"	"		"		
	<u>CALATHEA</u>						
2727	<i>C. allanega.</i>	Pt. Castries			2- 3-32		D-271
2730	<i>C. sp.</i>	St Lucia.			2- 3-32		D-530

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus CALLIANDRA

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2690	<i>C. tergemina</i> .	Roseau Dominica	Seed		1-29-32		D-380
2757	<i>C. sp.</i>		"		2- 6-32		
2815	<i>C. succanensis</i>	St George Granada	"		2-10-32		
3765	<i>C. tergemina</i> .	Pt. de France Martinique	"		3-10-32		
<u>CALOPHYLLUM</u>							
2815	<i>C. antillanum</i> .	St George Granada	Seed		2-10-32		
3776	<i>C. "</i>	Basse Terre Guadeloup	"		2-13-32		
<u>CALOPOGONIUM</u>							
2785	<i>C. orthocarpum</i> .	Roseau Dominica.	Seed		1-29-32		
<u>CAMOENSIA</u>							
2897	<i>C. maxima</i> .	Pt. of Spain Trinidad	Seed		2-15-32		D-389 D-390
<u>CANARIUM</u>							
3702	<i>C. commune</i> .	Paramaribo D. Guiana	Seed		3- 2-32		
<u>CANAVALIA</u>							
2612	<i>C. maritima</i> .	Beata	"		1-17-32		
2955	<i>C. sp.</i>	Tobago	"		2-18-32		
<u>CANELIA</u>							
3834	<i>C. winteriana</i> .	Barbuda	"		3-14-32		

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus CAPERNICIA.

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2977	<i>C. cerifera.</i>	Trinidad, Isl	"		2-25-32		
Genus. <u>CAPPARIS.</u>							
2596	<i>C. cynophallora</i> <sup>on</sup>	Great Inagua.	"		1-15-32		D.112 114
2607	<i>C. flexuosa.</i>	Beata, Isl.	"		1-18-32		D.133
2618	<i>C. "</i>	Saona, Isl.	"		1-20-32		
3836	<i>C. indica.</i>	Barbuda, Isl.	"		3-14-32		
3845	<i>C. "</i>	Anguilla, "	"		3-16-32		
Genus. <u>CAPSICUM.</u>							
2584	<i>C. frutescens</i>	Nassau Isl.	"		1-10-32		
2880	<i>C. sp.</i>	Trinidad "	"		2-17-32		
2804	<i>C. frutescens</i>	Guadaloup "	"		3-13-32		
3823	<i>C. "</i>	Saba. "	"		3-15-32		
Genus. <u>CARICA.</u>							
2582	<i>C. papaya.</i>	Nassau, Isl	"		1-12-32		
2789	<i>C. "</i>	Dominica "	"		2-28-32		D.265
2915	<i>C. "</i>	" "	"		1-29-32		
2939	<i>C. "</i>	Tobago "	"		2-20-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus CARISSA.

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubera.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2679	<i>C. grandiflora.</i>	Dominica, Isl.	"		1-29-32		
Genus <u>CARLUDOVICA,</u>							
2643	<i>C. scandens.</i>	St. Kitts, Isl	"	Plant.	1-24-32		
2776	<i>C. "</i>	Dominica, "		Plant	1-30-32		
Genus, <u>CARYOCAR,</u>							
2999	<i>C. muciferum.</i>	Trinidad, Isl.	"		2-29-32		D.516
Genus <u>CASSIA,</u>							
2765	<i>C. australis.</i>	Dominica, Isl.	"		1-28-32		
2779	<i>C. nodosa.</i>	St Lucia, "	"		2- 5-32		
2850	<i>C. javanica.</i>	Trinidad. "	"		2-13-32		
Genus <u>CASUARINA,</u>							
2740	<i>C. triangularis</i>	Dominica, Isl.	"		1-29-32		
3852	<i>C. sp.</i>	Anguilla, "	"		3-16-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus CAYAPONIA,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

### T-Tubers

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
3855	<i>C. racemosa.</i>	Tortola, Isl.	"		3-19-32		
Genus <u>CEDRELA.</u>							
3800	<i>C. odorata.</i>	Guadeloup, Isl.	"		3-12-32		
2937	<i>C. mexicana.</i>	Tobago, "	"		2-14-32		
Genus <u>CELASTRUS.</u>							
2605	<i>C. sp.</i>	Beata, Isl.	"		1-17-32		
2606	<i>C. "</i>	"	"		1-18-32		D.131 129
3878	<i>C. "</i>	"	"		3-23-32		D.640
Genus <u>CENTROLOBIMUM.</u>							
2844	<i>C. paraense.</i>	Trinidad, Isl.	"		2-13-32		D.412 418
Genus <u>CENTROSEMA.</u>							
2722	<i>C. sp.</i>	St Lucia, Isl	"		- -32		
3704	<i>C. "</i>	Paramaribo, Surinam.	"		3-2-32		
3725	<i>C. "</i>	Guadeloupe	"		3-10-32		

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus CHRY SOPHYLLUM,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2716	C. bicolor,	St. Lucia, Isl.	"		2- 3-32		
2717	C. pauciflora ?	"	"		2-3-32		
Genus <u>CIPURA</u> ,							
2655	C. martinicensis, <i>antigua</i>	St. Kitts, Isl.	"	Plants	1-26-32		L. 122 D. 231
3803	C. "	Guadeloup, "	"		3-13-32		
Genus <u>CISSUS</u> ,							
2558	C. intermedia	Nassau, Isl.	"		1- 3-32	"	
3847	C. sicyoides.	Saba, "		Cuttings	3-15-32		
Genus <u>CITHAREXYLUM</u> , St. Lucia, Isl. "							
2737	C. spinosum.				2- 3-32		

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Genus CITRUS,

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2708	C. limetta.	Dominica, Isl		Scions	1-29-32		
2709	C. "	"		"	"		
2712	C. "	"		"	1-30-32		
2713	C. "	"		"	1-29-32		
2714	C. aurantium.	"		"	2-14-32		
2830	C. sp.	Trinidad, Isl.		"	2-16-32		
2865	C. "	" "		Trees	2-16-32		
2931	C. paradise.	Tobago "		Scions	2-19-32		
2933	C. medica.	Trinidad, "		"	2-18-32		
2942	C. aurantifolia	Paramaribo, surinam, Tobago		"	2-20-32		
3667	C. decumana	Paramariabo Surinam.		"	3- 4-32		
3663	C. "	"		"	"		
3687	C. Hybrid.	"		"	3- 2-32		
2998	C. medica.						
Genus <sup>R</sup> <u>CLEODENDRON,</u>							
2672	C. ugandense,	Dominica, Isl.	"		1-31-32		
2923	C. fallx	Trinidad, "	"		2-18-32		
Genus <u>CLITORIA,</u>							
2926	C. rubiginosa	Tobago, Isl	"		2-19-32		
3824	C. sp.	Barbuda	"		3-14-32		

H: 127  
F: 18528-2  
D. 506

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Genus CLUSIA,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2892	<i>C. rosea.</i>	Trinidad, Isl			2-16-32		D. 314
3729	<i>C. sp.</i>	Martinique, "		Plants	3-10-32		315
3825	<i>C. "</i>	Guadeloupe	"		3-13-32		
Genus <u>COCCOCYPSELUM,</u>							
2918	<i>C. guianense.</i>	Trinidad, Isl	"		2-18-32		
Genus <u>COCCOTHRINAX,</u>							
2614	<i>C. sp.</i>	Beata, Isl.	"		1-17-32		L. 71-78 D. 147-8-9 and 635 to 640 for
2597	<i>C. "</i>	Great Inagua, Isl.	"		1-15-32		L. 61 & 63 D. 107-8-9 & 110
3873	<i>C. "</i>	Tortola, "	"		3-19-32		L. 295 D. 628-9
3889	<i>C. martii,</i>	Guantanamo, Cuba.	"		3-24-32		
Genus <u>COCOLOBA,</u>							
2656	<i>C. pubescens,</i>	Antigua, Isl	"		1-26-32		D. 225
2756	<i>C. "</i>	St. Lucia "	"		2-4-32		
3669	<i>C. lalifolia,</i>	Paramaribo, Suranam		Plant	3-3-32		
3811	<i>C. sp</i>	Barbuda, Isl.	"		3-14-32		
3829	<i>C. "</i>	"	"		"		
3830	<i>C. "</i>	"	"		"		
3874	<i>C. "</i>	Inagua "	"		3-23-32		

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Genus COCOS

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scione.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2702	C. Amara.	Dominica, Isl.	"		1-9-30		L.128 &
2724	C. nucifera.						
2728	C. amara.	Martinique	"		3-10-32		D.556
Genus COLEOSPADIX.							
2838	C. oninensis.	Trinidad, Isl.	"		2-13-42		L.203
	<i>Coliandra</i>						
Genus COLOCASIA.							
3738	C. esculenta.	Martinique, Isl.		Plants	3-10-32		
3739	C. "	"		Tubers	"		
3741	C. "	"		"	"		
3742	C. "	"		"	"		
3744	C. "	"		"	"		
3745	C. "	"		"	"		
3747	C. "	"		"	"		
3748	C. "	"		"	"		
3749	C. "	"		"	"		
3750	C. "	"		"	"		
3751	C. "	"		"	"		
3784	C. Madera Blanch	Guadeloup		"	3-12-32		
3485	C. " noire	"		"	"		
2908	C. esculenta	Surinam		"	2-19-32		

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Genus COLVILLEA,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2907	<i>C. racemosa</i> ,	Trinidad, Isl	"		2-15-32		
Genus <u>CONOCARPUS</u> ,							
2568	<i>C. erectusa</i> .	Cat Island,	"			"	
Genus <u>COPEERNICIA</u> ,							
2977	<i>C. cerifera</i> .	British Guiana.	"		3-25-32		
Genus <u>CORDIA</u> ,							
2635	<i>C. sulcata</i> ?	St. Eustatius	"		1-23-32		D.211
2863	<i>C. alliodora</i> ,	Trinidad	"		2-17-32		T.130
2868	<i>C. niteda</i> ,	Tortola,	"		3-19-32		
Genus <u>CORYPHA</u> ,							
2682	<i>C. umbraculifera</i>	Dominica	"		1-29-32		L.143 T.107
2683	<i>C. utan</i>	"	"		"		L.142-3

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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Genus COSTUS.

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Planta.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2925	C. sp.	Trinidad, Isl.	"		2-16-32		
Genus <u>COUROUPITA.</u>							
2904	C. gueanensis,	Trinidad, Isl	"		2-13-32		T.109 D.409
Genus <u>CRESCENTIA.</u>							
2826	C. cucurbitina	Grenada, Isl	"		2-10-32		
Genus <u>CROTALARIA.</u>							
2588	C. sp.	Gun Point Eleuthra, Isl	"		1-11-32		
2630	C. "	St Kits "	"		1-23-32		
2633	C. "	St. Eustatius	"		1-29-32		
2649	C. "	"	"		"		
2642	C. "	St. Kitts	"		1-24-32		D.216-V
2772	C. usaramoensis	"	"		2-24-32		
2773	C. verrucosa,	Bequia Isl.	"		2- 5-32		
2774	C. retusa,	Cannouan "	"		2- 5-32		
2777	C. "	Bequia, "	"		2- 5-32		
2818	C. sp.	Grenada "	"		2-10-32		
2823	C. "	Dominica "	"		1-30-32		
2932	C. "	Tobago "	"		2-1932		





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Genus DIOSCOREA,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2581	<i>D. alata</i> ,	Gun Point, Eleuthra Isl.		Tubers,	1-11-32		
2631	<i>D. sp.</i>	St. Kitts,"		Corms	1-23-32		D.#193
2705	<i>D. "</i>	Dominica,		Roots	1-29-32		
2706	<i>D. "</i>	"		"	"		
2878	<i>D. caryophyllifolia</i>	Trinidad "		"	2-16-32		
2677	<i>D. sp.</i>	" "		"	2-28-32		
3757	<i>D. caplaou</i>	Martinique "		tubers.	3-10-32		
3758	<i>D. San Martin</i>	" "		"	"		
3759	<i>D. Portugese</i>	" "		"	"		
Genus <u>DIOSPYROS.</u>							
2848	<i>D. embryopteris.</i>	Trinidad, Isl. "			2-13-32		
2879	<i>D. ierensis,</i>	" "			2-16-32		
2968	<i>D. sp.</i>	" "			2-25-32		
Genus <u>DOLICHOS.</u>							
2593	<i>D. sp.</i>	Gun Point Eleuthra, Isl "			1-11-32		
2749	<i>D. lablab.</i>	Cannouan, Isl "			2- 6-32		
2921	<i>D. "</i>	Trinidad, " "			2- 6-32		
2922	<i>D. "</i>	" "			2-16-32		
3796	<i>D. "</i>	Saba " "			3-15-32		

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Genus ELAEIS,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2575	<i>E. guinensis.</i>	Nassau, Isl	"		1- 9-32		L. #11
3683	<i>E. melanococca</i>	Paramaribo, Suranam.	"		3- 3-32		D. 70
Genus <u>ELSOTA,</u>							
3891	<i>E. virgata.</i>	Haiti		Cuttings	3-27032		
Genus <u>ENTADA,</u>							
2944	<i>E. polystachya</i>	Trinidad, Isl.	"		2-20-32		
Genus <u>EPIDENDRUM,</u>							
2720	<i>E. sp.</i>	St. Lucia.	"	"	2- 3-32		
Genus <u>ERIOSEMA,</u>							
2894	<i>E. violaceum,</i>	Trinidad			2-17-32		

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Genus ERYTHRINA,

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2796	E. sp.	Carriacou, Isl	"		2- 8-32		
2914	E. pallida,						
3700	E. sp.	Tobago,	"		2-21-32		
3710	E. "	St. Lucia	"		3- 8-32		
3774	E. "	Guadeloupe	"		3-12-32		
Genus <u>EUGENIA,</u>							
2691	E. lineata	Dominica, Isl		Plant	1-29-32		
2852	E. malaccensis	Trinidad			2-13-32		
2890	E. malaccensis	"			2-17-32		D#408
3655	E. paniculata	"			2-24-32		
Genus <u>EUTERPE,</u>							
2703	E. edulus	Dominica, Isl	"		1-29-32		L.#138 D.#267 270
2711	E. sp.	St Lucia	"		2- 2-32		L.#174 177 F.#18445 10 & 11 L.#234
2883	E. oleracea,	Trinidad	"	Plant	2-16-32		L.#234
2955	E. "	Tobago	"	"	2-20-32		
3690	E. edulus	Paramaribo,	"		2- 3-32		L.#115
3871	E. oleracea,	St. Kitts, "	"		1-24-32		

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FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus FICUS.

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubera.

[illegible]

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FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus GALACTIA,

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2657	<i>G. longifolia</i>	Antigua, Isl	"		1-26-32		
Genus <u>GARCINIA,</u>							
3766	<i>G. sp.</i>	Martinique,	"		3- 9-32		
Genus <u>GEOPHILA,</u>							
2903	<i>G. reniformis,</i>	Trinidad, Isl. "			2-15-32		
Genus <u>Gigantochloa,</u>							
3678	<i>G. verticillata</i>	Peramaribo,		Plant	3- 3-32		
3679	<i>G. asper</i>	"		"	"		
Genus <u>GALACTIA,</u>							
2957	<i>G. longifolia.</i>						
Genus <u>GMELINA,</u>							
2969	<i>G. asiatica</i>	Trinidad Isl. "			2-25-32		
Genus <u>GRAMINEAE,</u>							
2809	<i>G. sp.</i>	Granada,	"		2-10-32		
2941	<i>G. "</i>	Tobago,	"		2-20-32		

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Genus HABENARIA,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
3754	H. sp.	Martinique,		Plant	3-10-32		
Genus <u>HAEMATOXYLON,</u>							
3880	H. campechianum,	Barbuda, Isl	"		3-14-32		
Genus <u>HAMELIA,</u>							
3764	H. patens,	Martinique	"		3-10-32		D. #567
Genus <u>HELICONIA,</u>							
2813	H. sp.	Granada	"		2- 9-32		
2886	H. psittacorum,	"	"		2-10-32		
2905	H. "	Trinidad	"		2-14-32		
3902	H. sp.	Tobago,	"		2-20-32		
Genus <sup>E</sup> <u>HELICTES,</u>							
2600	H. jamaicensis,	Gr. Inagua	"		1-15-32		

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Genus HIBISCUS,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2693	H. chumisi	Dominica, Isl.		Plant	1-29-32		
2786	H. sp.	St. Lucia, "	"		2- 3-32		
2812	H. colluisii	Granada "	"		2-10-32		
2893	H. sp.	Trinidad "		Plant	2-17-32		
3654	H. "	"	"		2-26-32		
3693	H. abelmoschus	Paramaribo,	"		3- 3-32		
3696	H. sp.	"	"		"		
Genus <u>HYMENOCALLIS.</u>							
3894	H. arenicola	Conception,		Air bulbs	1- 5-32		
Genus <u>HYMENAEA.</u>							
2731	H. courbasil	St. Lucia, Isl. "			2-3-32		T. #121
Genus <u>HYOPHORBE.</u>							
2556	H. <sup>f</sup> vaschafeltii	Nassau	"		1- 1-32		
Genus <u>HYPHAENIA.</u>							
2980	H. thebaica,	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		L248

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FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus INDIGOFFERA,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2616	I. suffruticosa,	Beata, Isl.	"		1-18-32		
2634	I. "	St. Eustacius	"		1-22-32		
2658	I. sp.	Dominica, Isl.	"		1-27-32		
2661	I. "	"	"		"		
3714	I. "	Cannouan "	"		2- 6-32		
3801	I. "	St. Kitts "	"		1-23-32		D.#195
3835	I. "	Barbuda "	"		3-14-32		
3839	I. "	Saba "	"		3-15-32		
3875	I. "	Beata "	"		3-22-32		
3877	I. "	St. Martin "	"		3-17-32		
3886	I. "	Guantanamo	"		3-24-32		
Genus <u>IMBA,</u>							
3461	I. laurina,	Guadeloupe	"		3-11-32		
Genus <u>IPOMOEA,</u>							
2611	I. heptaphylla,	Beata, Isl		Tubers,	1-18-32		D.#130
2675	I. sp.	Dominica "			1-31-32		
2768	I. coccinea	St. Lucia "			2- 3-32		
2780	I. polyanthes	Dominica "	"		1-30-32		D.#298
2858	I. pterodes	Trinidad "	"		2-15-32		
3763	I. umbellata	Martinique "	"		3-10-32		

Genus IRIARTEA,

T-Tubers.

Genus IXORA,

Genus JACARANDA.

T-Tubers.

F. #18352, 12 & 13  
1 & 2. L. #213 & 214

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Genus KAEMPFERIA,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

[illegible]

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Genus LAGERSTROEMIA,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2855	<i>L.flos-reginae</i> .	Trinidad, Isl. "			2-13-32		
Genus <u>LAWSONIA.</u>							
2660	<i>L.alba</i> ,	Antigua, Isl. "			1-26-32		
Genus <u>LECYTHIS.</u>							
2841	<i>L.zabucaja</i> ,	Trinidad, Isl. "			2-15-32		D.#426
2889	<i>L.</i> "	"		Plant	2-17-32		
2963	<i>L.</i> "	"	"		2-15-32		
Genus <u>LESPEDeza.</u>							
2861	<i>L.sp.</i>	Trinidad, Isl."			2-15-32		
Genus <u>LEUCAENA.</u>							
2552	<i>L.glauca</i> ,	Nassau, Island.			12-36-32		T.#116-15 14, 13, 12.
Genus <u>LICUA.</u>							
2978	<i>L. grandis</i> ,	Trinidad, Isl. "			2-25-32		

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FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus LIVISTONIA

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2799	<sup>L</sup> <del>X</del> L. altissima.	Trinidad	"		2-10-32		L-198
2800	L. rotundifolia	"	"		"		L-195
2982	L. <del>ho</del> <sup>og</sup> <del>endorpi</del>	"	"		2-25-32		
3651	"	"	"		"		
Genus <u>LODOICEA</u>							
2985	L. callipyge	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		T-129, 136 T-134, 141 L-462, 463 D-461.
Genus <u>LONCHOCARPUS</u>							
3770	L. daringensis ?	Guadeloup	"		3-12-32		
Genus <u>Lucuma</u>							
3854	L. nerosa.	Guadeloup	"		3-12-32		T-412
Genus <u>LYCOPERSICON</u>							
2579	L. esculentum	Nassau, Isl.	"		1-9-32		
2591	L. "	"	"		1-11-32		
2896	L. "	Trinidad	"		2-17-32		



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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus MANGIFERA,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2710	M. indica.	Dominica, Isl		Scions	1-24-32		
2898	M. "	Trinidad "		"	2-17-32		
2899	M. "	" "		"	"		
2900	M. "	" "		"	"		
3694	M. "	Surinam	"	"	3- 1-32		
3695	M. "	"	"		"		
3717	M. "	St Lucia Isl		Scions	3- 8-32		
3718	M. "	"		"	"		
3720	M. "	"		"	"		T.#128
3721	M. "	"		"	"		
3722	M. "	"		"	"		
3723	M. "	"		"	"		
3724	M. "	"		"	"		
3731	M. "Divine	Martinique		Plants	3-10-32		
3732	M. "Amelie	"		"	"		
3733	M. "Precinette	"		"	"		
3734	M. "Sans parcil	"		"	"		
3735	M. " Tulie	"		"	"		T.#129
3787	M. " D'Or	Guadeloup		Scions	"		
3788	M. "Ten Cogd'Iowe	"		"	3-17-32		
3816	M. " Quanto	Tortola Isl.		"	3-18-32		
3817	M. "Turkey Brest	"		"	"		
3738	M. " Marting.	Martinique		"	3-10-32		
3818	M. " Bull Head	Tortola		"	3-18-32		

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus MANGIFERA, Continued.

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
3819	M. indica, Cottage	Tortola		Scions	3-18-32		
3821	M. " Mango Tin	Guadeloup		"	3-12-32		
3826	M. " Royal	Tortola		"	3-19-32		
3831	M. " Seedling	"		"	"		
3832	M. " Rector	"		"	"		
3833	M. " Kidney	"		"	"		
Genus <u>MANICARIA</u>							
2917	M. saccifera	Trinidad	"		2-18-32		
2940	M. "	"	"		"		
Genus <u>Mantrichardia aculeata</u>							
Genera <u>MANIHOT.</u>							
2564	M. utilissema	Cat Island		Cuttings	1- 4-32		D. #31
2580	M. "	Nassau			1-11-32		
2752	M. "	St. Vincent			2- 5-32		
Genus <u>Marattia.</u>							
Genus <u>MARCGRAVIA</u>							
2639	M. senterisii	Beata Isl.	"		1-24-32		

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus MARTINEZEA,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2829	<i>M. corollaeifolia</i>	Trinidad	"		2-13-32		
2888	<i>M. corallina.</i>	"		Plant	3-16-32		
Genus <u>Mauritia.</u>							
2929	<i>M. setigera</i>	Tobago, Isl.	"		2-19-32		T. #133 L. #225-1-7
2984	<i>M. flexuosa.</i>	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		See #128 F. #18437-1 & 11
3652	<i>M. "</i>	Dominica	"		"		D. #480 to 483 L. #257
Genus <u>MAXMILIANA.</u>							
3684	<i>M. regia</i>	Surinam	"		3- 3-32		D. #401
Genus <u>MIMUSOPS.</u>							
3895	<i>globosa.</i>	Haiti	"		3-26-32		
Genus <u>MOMORDICA.</u>							
2698	<i>M. cochinchinensis,</i>	Dominica		Cuttings	1-29-32		D. 262
Genus <u>Monodora.</u>							
2871	<i>M. tenuifolia</i>	Trinidad		Plant	2-16-32		

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus MONSTERA

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2753	M. sp.	Dominica,		Cuttings	1-29-32		T.#108
2754	M. "	St. Vincent		"	"		
Genus <u>MONTEZUMA</u>							
2617	M. sp.	Beata, Isl	"	Cuttings	1-17-32		D.#138 0 140 638 A 639
Genera <u>MONTRICHARDIA</u>							
2948	M. oculeata	Tobago	"		2-25-32		
2997	M. "	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		
Genus <u>MORA</u>							
2916	M. excelsa,	Trinidad		Cuttings	2-18-32		
Genus <u>MORANA</u>							
2557	M. irediae,	Nassau					
Genus <u>MUCUNA</u>							
2895	M. steaner ?	Trinidad	"		2-17-32		
2938	M. "	Tobago,	"		2-20-32		



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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
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Genus NANNORHOPS.

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
✓ 2804	N. ritchiana	Granada		Off-shoots	1-10-32		L. #196 197
✓ Genus	NIPA.						
✓ 2981	N. fruticans	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		L. #255-8 D. #465 2504
✓ Genus	NORANTEA						
✓ 2884	N. guianensis	Trinidad	"	Suckers	2-16-32		
✓ 3671	N. "	Dominica	"	Plant	3-3-32		
✓ Genus	OCHROSIA.						
✓ 2845	O. mooni	Trinidad			2-13-32		D. #402
✓ Genus	OCHNA.						
✓ 2971	O. mossambicensis	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		
✓ Genus	ONCIDIUM.						
✓ 2572	O. sp.	Rum Key, Isl		Plant	1-6-32		D. #42, 43 & 44
✓ 2910	O. cebolleta.	Trinidad		"	2-19-32		
✓ 2911	O. papilio	"		"	"		

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus OPUNTIA.

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

[illegible]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus OREODOXA,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2676	<i>O. oleracea,</i>	Dominica,	"		1-31-32		L. #153 D. #576
Genus <u>OYALIS,</u>							
2694	<i>O. dispar,</i>	Dominica, Isl		Plant	1-29-32		
Genus <u>PACHIRA,</u>							
2862	<i>P. insignis</i>	Trinidad	"		2-13-32		D. #421
2976	<i>P. sp.</i>	"	"		2-25-32		
3000	<i>P. "</i>	"	"		2-26-32		
Genus <u>PANDANUS,</u>							
2685	<i>P. pacificus</i>	Dominica		Plant	1-29-32		
2686	<i>P. sp.</i>	"		"	"		
2697	<i>P. luzonensis</i>	"		"	"		
2887	<i>P. pacificus</i>	Trinidad		"	2-15-32		

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus PASSIFLORA,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2562	<i>P. cupraea</i>	Cat Island	"		1- 4-32		
2569	<i>P. pectinata</i>	Rum Key	"				D. #38
2625	<i>P. pallido</i>	Saona	"		1-20-32		
2645	<i>P. quadrangularis</i>	St Kits	"		1-24-32		D. #218
2952	<i>P. sp.</i>	Eleuthera	"		1- 7-32		
2995	<i>P. "</i>	Trinidad	"		2-23-32		
3769	<i>P. "</i>	Guadeloup	"	Plant	3-11-32		D. #581
3771	<i>P. laurifolia</i>	St Lucia	Seed		2- 8-32		
3775	<i>P. "</i>	Guadeloupe	"		2-13-32		
Genus <u>PELTOGYNE</u>							
2913	<i>P. porphyrocardia</i>	Trinidad	"		2-16-32		
2970	<i>P. perphyro ?</i>	Dominica	"		2-25-32		
Genus <u>PELTOPHORUM</u>							
2828	<i>P. lineae</i>	Trinidad	"		2-13-32		
2934	<i>P. ferruginea ?</i>	Tobago	"		2-19-32		
Genus <u>PELMISETUM</u>							
2662	<i>P. setosum</i>	St Kitts	"				

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FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus PENTAS,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2873	<i>P. carnea</i>	Trinidad		Plant	2-16-32		
Genus <u>PEPEROMIA,</u>							
3820	<i>P. affina.</i>	Guadeloupe		Plants	3-13-32		
3903	<i>P. sp.</i>	Haiti		"	3-27-32		
Genus <u>PETREA,</u>							
3653	<i>P. volubilis</i>	Trinidad	"		2-26-32		
3870	<i>P. "</i>	Antigua	"		1-26-32		
Genus <u>PHASEOLUS,</u>							
2566	<i>Psp.</i>	Cat Island	"		1- 4-32		D. #32
3705	<i>P. radiatus</i>	Surinam,	"		3- 3-32		
3795	<i>P. lunatus</i>	Saba	"		3-15-32		
3885	<i>P. sp.</i>	Tortola	"		3-19-32		
Genus <u>PHILODENDRON</u>							
3798	<i>P. sp.</i>	Martinique	"		3-10-32		
3901	<i>P. tripastitum</i>	Haiti	"		3-27-32		

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FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus PHOENIX,

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2560	<i>P. roebelani</i>	Nassau, Isl.	"		1- 1-32		
3658	<i>P. sp.</i>	Trinidad	"		2-26-32		
Genus <u>PHRYNIUM,</u>							
2882	<i>P. sp.</i>	Trinidad		Plant	2-14-32		
Genus <u>PICRAMIA,</u>							
2669	<i>P. pentandra</i>	Antigua, Isl.	"		2-26-32		
Genus <u>PICRODENDRON</u>							
2846	<i>P. arborium</i>	Trinidad			2-13-32		
Genus <u>PINANGA,</u>							
2677	<i>P. kuhlii</i>	Dominica.	"		1-31-32		
Genus <u>PIPER,</u>							
3767	<i>P. betle</i>	Surinam		cuttings	3- 4-32		

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus PSICIDIA,

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2790	<i>P. erythrina,</i>	Cariacou	"		2- 8-32		
Genus	<u>PIDCAIRNIA,</u>						
2723	<i>P. coccinea,</i>	Dominica			1-28-32		
2767	<i>P. bracteata</i>	St. Vincent	"		2- 4-32		
2808	<i>P. coccinia</i>	Grenada	"		2-10-32		
Genus	<u>PITHECOLOBIUM,</u>						
2747	<i>P. besterium ?</i>	St Vincent	"		2- 4-32		T. #106
2965	<i>P. caribalumcordia</i>	Trinidad	"		2-24-32		
Genus	<u>PLUMBAGO,</u>						
3674	<i>P. rosea</i>	Surinam		Plant	2- 3-32		
Genus	<u>PLUMERIA,</u>						
2570	<i>P. obtusa</i>	Rum Key		Plants	1- 6-32		L. #
2602	<i>P. sp.</i>	Gr. Inagua	"		1-15-32		
2608	<i>P. obtusa</i>	Beata Isl.	"		1-18-32		D. #136
2627	<i>P. "</i>	Saona	"		1-17-32		
2766	<i>P. alba</i>	Mayero	"		2- 6-32		

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FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus PLUMERIA, Continued

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2806	<i>P. rubra</i>	Granada	"		2-10-32		
3799	<i>P. alba</i>	Anguilla	"		3-16-32		
3900	<i>P. acutifolia</i>	Haiti	-11	Cuttings	3-27-32		
Genus <u>PORTLANDIA.</u>							
2825	<i>P. grandiflora</i>	Trinidad	"		2-12-32		D. #391
Genus <u>POTHOS.</u>							
2885	<i>P. sp.</i>	Trinidad		cuttings	2-14-32		
Genus <u>PROSOPIS.</u>							
2598	<i>P. juliflora</i>	Great Inauga	"		1-15-32		T. #110
Genus <u>PSEUDOPHOENIX.</u>							
2585	<i>P. sargentii</i>	Nassau Isl	"		1-10-32		L. #52 D. #59 T. #117-8
2619	<i>P. saonae</i>	Saona Isl	"		1-20-32		L. #68-70-72-103 106-107-108-109 160-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958

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FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus PSIDIUM,

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
3807	P.sp.	Surinam	"		3- 9-32		
Genus	<sup>H</sup> <u>PTYCHORAPIS</u>						
2681	P.angusta	Dominica,			1-29-32		
2877	P. "	Trinidad		Plant	2-16-32		L.#206
Genus	<u>PTYCHOSPERMA</u>						
2678	P.macarthuriae	Dominica	"		1-29-32		L.#158-161
Genus	<u>QUASSIA,</u>						
3661	Q.amora	Sourinam	"		3- 2-32		
3802	Q. "	Guadeloupe	"		3-13-32		
Genus	<u>RAJANIA,</u>						
2704	R.phioneura	Dominica	"		1-29-32		
Genus	<u>RANDIA,</u>						
2664	R.moussanda	Dominica-	"		1-28-32		
2994	R. "	Dominica	"		1-28-32		
		Trinidad	"		2-26-32		

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FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus RAPHIA,

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
3773	<i>R. vinifera</i>	Martinique	"		3-10-32		
Genus <u>RAVENALA,</u>							
2699	<i>R. guianensis</i>	Dominica		Plant	1-29-32		
3866	<i>R. "</i>	Surinam	"				D. #538
Genus <u>RAVENIA,</u>							
2872	<i>R. spectabilis</i>	Trinidad		Plant	2-16-32		
Genus <u>RENEALMIA,</u>							
2919	<i>R. ralrobifero</i>	Grenada	"		2- 9-32		
3665	<i>R. exaltata</i>	Surinam		Plant	3- 2-32		
3676	<i>R. "</i>	"	"		3- 3-32		
Genus <u>RHEEDIA,</u>							
2860	<i>R. macrophylla</i>	Trinidad			2-15-32		
Genus <u>RODRIGUESIA,</u>							
3659	<i>R. secunda</i>	Surinam	"		3-2-32		





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FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus SOLANUM.

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2741	S.sp.	St.Lucia	"		2- 3-32		
2946	S.macranthum	Trinidad	"		2-16-32		
Genus	<u>STACHYTARPHETA.</u>						
2906	S.grandiflora	Trinidad	"		2-15-32		
Genus	<u>STERCULIA.</u>						
2651	S.alata	Antigua	"		1-26-32		
2847	S.civirana	Dominica	"		2-13-32		
Genus	<u>STIGMATOPHYLLON.</u>						
3850	S.lingulatum	Anguilla	"		3- 6-32		
Genus	<u>STIZOLOBIUM.</u>						
2738	S.sp.	St Lucia	"		2- 3-32		
Genus	<u>STYLOSANTHES.</u>						
2599	S.hamato	Gr. Inauga	"		1-15-32		

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Genus SYZYGium.

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2851	<sup>1</sup> <i>S. jambolanum</i>	Trinidad	"		2-13-32		
3682	<i>S. curmine</i>	Surinam	"		3-2-32		D.#410 D.#510
Genus	<u>TABEBUIA,</u>	<del>St. Kitts</del>	<del>"</del>		<del>1-24-32</del>		
2646	<i>T. pallida</i>	St Kitts	"		1-24-32		
2647	<i>T. sp.</i>	Antigua	"		1-26-32		
2831	<i>T. pallida</i>	Dominica	"		1-29-32		
Genus	<u>TAMARINDUS,</u>						
2748	<i>T. indica</i>	Bequia, Isl	"		2-5-32		
2859	<i>T. arjuna</i>	Trinidad	"		2-13-32		
3790	<i>T. indica</i>	Saba	"		3-15-32		
Genus	<u>TEPHROSIA,</u>						
2721	<i>T. candida</i>	Dominica	"		1-29-32		
2770	<i>T. purpuria</i>	"	"		"		
2731	<i>T. toxicaria</i>	Surinam	"		3-1-32		

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FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus TERAMNUS, ?

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLECTOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBARIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2927	T.sp.	Tobago, Isl	"		2-19-32		
Genus <u>TERMINALIA.</u>							
2857	T. <sup>l</sup> beiterica	Trinidad	"		2-13-32		
2859	T.sp.	"	"		"		
Genus <u>THEOBROMA.</u>							
2736	T.bicolor	Dominica	"		1-29-32		
Genus <u>THRINAX.</u>							
2636	T.sp.	St. Kitts	"		1-24-32		L.#102 D.#205
3686	T. "	Surinam	"		3- 4-32		
3689	T. "	"			"		
3740	T.barbadensis	Guadeloupe	"	Plant	3-11-32		*B.#279
3783	T. "	"	"		3-13-32		L.#279

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FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus TILLANDSIA

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2644	T. utriculata	Conception.	"		1- 5-32		
2732	T. sp.	St. Lucia	"		2- 3-32		T. #1837 #11
2996	T. "	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		
3664	T. "	Tobago	"		2-20-32		T. #185 D. #
Genus <u>TRADESCANTIA</u>							
3881	T. sp.	Surinam.		Cuttings	3- 5-32		
Genus <u>TRIBULUS</u>							
2609	T. cistoides	Beata, Isl.	"		1-18-32		
Genus <u>TUPA</u>							
2674	T. persicifolia,	Dominica	"		1-31-32		
Genus <u>UNDETERMINED</u>							
2554	Vine	Nassau	"		1-1-32		
2559	"	"	"		1- 3-32		
2571	Shrub	Rum Key	"		1- 6-32		
2577		Nassau	"		1- 9-32		
2567	Shrub	Nassau	"		1- 2-32		

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**FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION**

Genus UNDETERMINED, Continued.

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2594	Legume	Spanish Wells	"		1-10-32		
2595	Shrub	Nassau	"		1-12-32		
2613	"	Beata Isl	"		1-17-32		
2615	Vine	"	"		1-18-32		
2622	Tree	Saona	"		1-20-32		
2623	"	"	"		"		
2624	Shrub	"	"		"		
2525	Palm	Nassau	"		1- 1-32	See D. #15-16 & #413	
2637	"	St. Kitts	"		1-23-32	D. #204	
2640	Legume	"	"		"		
2654	Shrub	"	"		1-24-32		
2680	Tree	St. Eustatius	"		1-22-32		
2695		Dominica	"		1-29-32		
2700	Palm	St. Kitts	"		1-23-32		
2718		St. Lucia	"		2- 3-32		
2719		"	"		"		
2726	Tree	"	"		"		
2734	Legume	"	"		"		
2769	"	"	"		"		
2771	"	"	"		"		
2775	"	"	"		"		
2778	"	"	"		"		
2783	"	Bequia, Isl	"		2- 5-32		
2788	Tree	St. Kitts	"		1-23-32		
		Saona	"		1-20-32		

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION

Genus UNDETERMINED, Continued. -3-

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2795	Legume	Granada	"		3- 8-32		
2797	Palm	"	"		2- 9-32		
2805	"	"	"		"		
2814	Legume	"	"		2-10-32		
2816	"	"	"		"		
2819	Tree	"	"		"		
2857	"	"	"		"		
2947	Aroid	Tobago	"	Cuttings	2-20-32		
2972	Tree	Trinidad	"		2-25-32		
3657	"	"	"		2-24-32		
2989	"	"	"		2-26-32		
2990	Vine	"	"		2-27-32		
2991	Tree	"	"		"		
2992	"	"	"		"		
2706	"	Dominica	"		2-23-32		
3707	Vine	"	"		2-27-32		
3708	Shrub	"	"		"		
3712	Tree	Trinidad	"		2-16-32		
3752	Vine	Martenique	"		2-10-32		
3755	Orchid	"	"	Plants	"		
3778	Tree	St. Lucia	"	Cuttings	3- 8-32		
3780	"	Guadeloupe	"		3-13-32		
3781	Shrub	"	"		"		
3782	"	"	"		"		



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Genus VANDA.

B—Bulbs.

C—Cuttings.

P—Plants.

S—Scions.

T—Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
2688	V.sp.	Dominica		Plant	1-29-32		
2835	V.teres	Trinidad			2-15-32		L.#221
2836	V. "	"			"		
2876	V. "	"		Plants	2-16-32		
Genus <u>VANGUERIA.</u>							
3762	V.edulus	Guadepoupe	"		3-11-32		
Genus <u>VICTORIA.</u>							
3688	V.regia	British Guiana	"	Plants	2-27-32		T.#104- D.#454-5
Genus <u>VITEX.</u>							
2573	V.sp.	Nassau	"		1- 9-32		D.#63
Genus <u>WARSZEWICZIA.</u>							
2856	W.coccinea	Trinidad	"		2-13-32		D.#402
Genus <u>XANTHOSOMA.</u>							
3737	X.sagittifolium	Martinique		Plant	3-10-32		

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Genus XANTHOSOMA, Continued.

B-Bulbs.

C-Cuttings.

P-Plants.

S-Scions.

T-Tubers.

COLLEC- TOR'S NO.	NAME OF PLANT COLLECTED	SOURCE	AMOUNT AND KIND OF PLANT MATERIAL		DATE COLLECTED	HERBA- RIUM SPEC.	PHOTO. NO.
			SEED	VEGETATIVE			
3743	<i>X. sagittifolium</i>	Martinique		Plant	3-10-32		
3768	Xsp.	St. Lucia		"	3- 8-32		
Genus	<u>XYLOPIA</u> ,						
3681	<i>Xfrutescens</i>	Sourinam	"		3- 3-32		F.#58174 D.#544
Genus	<u>ZEA</u> ,						
3691	<i>Z.mays</i>	Sourinam	"		3- 3-32		
Genus	<u>ZEPHYRANthes</u> ,						
2583	<i>Z.atamasco</i>	Nassau		Bulbs	1- 2-32		D.#230
Genus	<u>ZINGIBER</u> ,						
2891	<i>Z.officinalis</i>	Ttinidad		Roots	2-17-32		
2958	<i>Z.sp.</i>	Tobago		"	2-20-32		
Genus	<u>ZIZYPHUS</u> ,						
2781	Zsp.	Dominica	"		1-28-32		



Tuesday April 12, 19321

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The following include the list of 100 spools of motion-picture used on this trip and also the number and footage of each shot, with a short description of the subject matter of each.

Spool #1,

Rousseau Dominica.

Shot #.

- 1--- 0 to 10 feet At about 35 feet distant from the subject matter. A general view in the Botanical Garden at Doménica. Near the city of Roseau.
- 2 11 to 22 feet, 6 feet distant, bright sun. Mr. Joseph Jones is holding a fruit bud of Dillenia indica.
- 3 23 to 32 feet showing a nice specimen of Cycas seemanii. Stop between 8 and 11.
- 4 33 to 40 feet, Stop, 8, more or less shadow. Showing a portion of a flowering and fruiting Cannon-ball tree Couroupita guianensis.
- 5 41 to 50 feet, Distance about 8' from object Shows mass of tree trunk flower and fruit stems also flowers of the Cannon-ball.
- 6 51 to 80 feet. A panoramic view, with sun shine and shadow in the botanical garden at Roseau, Dominica. some of the plants which appear in the picture are, Baikiaea Eminii, Abano St Christof ? Tababuia pentaphylla, Bambusa striata, Parmentiera cerifera, Poinciana regia, Carapa guianensis, Catalpa longissima, A group of palms, Sapium sp, probably, aucuparium.
- 7 81 to 1000, Panoramic view in the botanical garden at Roseau, Dominica. Some of the more important plants shown. Catalpa longissima, Areca rubra, Pithecolobium saman, Top of Morne Bruce, Bambusa vulgaris, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Talipot palm, Corypha umbraculifera. Cliff covered with natural creepers. Borassus flabelliformis, Bambusa nana, Bambusa spinosa, Bactris sp. Parmentiera cerfiera, Ixora sp. Poinciana regia.

Tuesday April 12, 1932.

Spool #2. Botanical Garden  
Roseau, Dominica.

shots.

1--- 0 to 35 feet, In sunshine and shadow.

Panaramic view in another part of the garden.

Sabal, Sapium sebiferum, Oreodoxa oleracea,  
Acanthophoenix rubra, Terminalia buceras,  
Washingtonia robusta, Thrinax sp., Chrysal-  
idocarpus lutescens, Dipsis madagascarsien-  
sis, Chamaedorea Sp., Thrinax dipsis, Phoe-  
nix reclinata, Pithecolobium bertiana,  
Latania loddigesii, Thrinax sp., Bambusa  
siamensis, Pithecolobium saman.

2 36 to 59 feet, In sunshine and shadow, stop  
16. A panarama view in another part of the  
botanical garden at Roseau, Dominica Jan. 28, 1932.  
Some of the more important plants are the  
following.

Cocos nucifera, Acanthophoenix Sp, Sabal  
adansonii, Phoenix canariensis, Latania  
loddigesii, 2 trees, Washingtonia robusta,  
Astonia scholaris?

3 60 to 100 feet, A panaramac view showing a  
large area of the garden and a goodly numb-  
er of plants. Some of the more importations  
follow.

Ficus benjamina, Tabebuia pentaphylla,  
Catalpa ongissima, Pritchardia pacifica,  
Shorea talura, Thyrsanolaena agrostis, Corypha  
umbraculifera, Pritchardia pacifica, Cactus  
sp., Euterpe edulis, Areca lutescens, Cas-  
sia siamea, Euterpe edulis, Pritchardia  
gandichandii, Stillingia sebifera, Raphia  
flabelliformis, Corypha umbraculifera, In  
foreground, Alstonia scholaris.

Wednesday Jan. 29, 1932

Spool #3 Botanical Garden, Roseau  
Dominica.

1

0 to 18 feet, bright sun, stop 16, infinity.  
Panoram view from the left up and then  
down. It shows a cluster of palms. At right  
Chrysalidocarpus lutescens, Spathodea campan-  
ulata, in full bloom, Areca trianda, and a large  
leaf sabal palm.

Tuesday April 12, 1932.

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Spool 3 continued.

- shot  
2---- 19 to 36 feet, A distant view, 50 or more feet. Bright sunshine, stop 22. A panoramic view of and over the botanical garden from Morne Bruce on the east looking westward over the city of Roseau, Dominica, January 29, 1932.
- 3---- 36 to 47 feet, Distance from scene about 50' bright sunshine, stop 22. A market scene in the market square in the city of Roseau, Dominica. January 30, 1932.
- 4---- A panoramic view of a portion of the city of Kingston, St Vincent. This shot was made from the deck of the yacht Utowana. Stop between 16 and 32, bright sunshine. Just back of the dock is the Old Famed botanical garden of St Vincent 47 to 65' Port of Spain Trinidad, Feb 12, 1932.
- 6---- 75 to 85 feet. 9:30 AM. Stop 16, bright sun View of Portlandia grandiflora, in front of the Governors Mansion at the edge of the botanical garden Port of Spain, Trinidad. The plant is in full flower. Mr. L. R Toy is at work nearby.
- 5---- 65 to 75 feet, Stop 11. A pink and white flowering shrub which is very handsome.
- 7---- Port of Spain, Trinidad. 85 to 100 feet of film. Bright sun, stop between 11 and 16. Panoramic view in the botanical garden. A general view with a pan up and down on a large Brazil nut tree.

Spool #4. Aboard the Utowana.

- 1---- View fairly nearby, showing Mr. Allinson V. Armour opening up a flowering spathe which when correctly accomplished makes a most unique and attractive table decoration. 0 to 15 feet of film.
- 2---- 16 to 42 feet of film showing practically the same as noted above, except that this view shows a more complete operation. Stop 16.
- 3---- February 22, 1932 aboard the yacht Utowana en route from Port of Spain to Georgetown British Guiana. 42 to 57 feet of film, stop 11, distance about 10 feet. The scene shows Dr. David Fairchild exhibiting a large Sapucaia nut, Lecythis zabucajo. The seed pod is some 8 inches across and fully as much or a little more in height.

Tuesday April 12, 1932.

Spool #4 continued.

Shot  
4--- 57 to 60 feet of film, February 22, 1932. Stop 16. Distance about 50 feet. Scene, Dorsett making a nearby still picture.

5--- February 24, 1932. 68 to 75 feet of film distance about 50 feet. In the Botanical Garden at Georgetown British Guiana, Scene, Dr. Fairchild, Professor Martin and a native colored boy about a plant of the double coconut, Lodoicea seychelliarum or Coco-De-Mer.

6--- 73 to 90 feet of film, bright sun, stop 16, distance about 50 feet. The scene, A native colored boy walks into the tree of the double coconut and picks up one of the large nuts, some 40 pounds more or less in weight.

7--- 90 to 100 feet of film. Bright sun, Distance about 8 feet. This shows Dorsett holding one of the large nuts.

February 24, 1932.

Botanical garden, Georgetown British Guiana.

Spool #5.

1--- 0 to 11 feet of film. Distance about 8 feet. Scene the inflorescence of the male double coconut.

2--- 11 to 70 feet of film. Stop 16. Between 4 and 5 PM. A panoramic view in the botanical garden at Georgetown, British Guiana.

3--- 70 to 92 feet of film. Stop between 8 and 11. It is rather late and a little dark for good results. The scene is of a portion of a small lake and 2 good size clumps of Nipa palms at the water's edge.

4--- 92 to 100 feet of film. Stop 4. A close up view of a fruit cluster of the Nipa palm, Nipa fruticans.

February 25, 1932, About 8.35 AM.

Spool #6.

1--- 0 to 12 feet. In the botanical garden at British Guiana. Bright sun, stop 16, distance 50 feet or more.

Tuesday April 12, 1932.

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Spool #6 continued.

- shot.  
1--- Continued. A panoramic view, moving up and over the top of a fine specimen of a Ginger Bread Palm, Hyphaene thebaica. This specimen is near and at the back side of the office building at the botanical garden and is really a very fine specimen plant.
- 2--- 13 to 47 feet of film. Bright sun, stop 16, distance 21 feet. This shot includes several scenes of a native, a cripple making fiber flower pots.
- 3--- 47 to 53 feet of film. Bright sun, stop 11. A panoramic view of a very fine specimen clump of palms, Acocelorrhape arborescens. This wild Florida was planted here about 30 years ago and apparently is well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions.
- 4--- 53 to 100 feet of film. Several scenes of Manatees, or sea-cow's, in a lake in the botanical garden at Georgetown, British Guiana. eating grass and weeds from the hand of Mr. H. F. Loomis.

Spool #7.

- 1--- 0. to 19 feet of film. In the botanical garden, Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, March 1, 1932 at about 5.15 PM. Stop 8. This is a panoramic view from a position to the West and looking eastward along a fine avenue of royal palms, Oreodoxa regia.
- 2--- 19 to 32 feet of film. Stop between 11 and 16. This scene shows Dr's David Fairchild and G. Stahel walking along a drive by a row of fine large trees of Enetrolobium cycloarpum, Devil's Ear, Mulatto's Ear. These trees are are 4 to 6 feet through and perhaps 75 feet in height. Dr. Stahel said that these trees are only about 20 years old.
- March 2, 1932
- 3--- 32 to 50 feet of film. Bright sun, distance about 18 feet, stop 11. Scene at a palm fiber hat factory in Paramiabo, Dutch Guiana. Scene shows the preparation of the fiber.
- 4--- 50 to 63 feet of film. Stop about 11, distance about 18 feet. Hanging up the steamed fiber and getting it in shape to dry.
- 5--- 63 to 85 feet of film. Stop 8. Subdued light.
- 6--- 85 to 100 feet of film. Stop 3.5 inside view, shows girls weaving hats from the palm fiber.

Tuesday April 12, 1932.

Motion picture film, Spool #8.

Botanical garden, Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. March 2, 1932.

Shot.

- 1--- Had trouble with the camera and it doubtful if any of the miscellaneous shots are any good.

March 3, 1932. Spool #9.

It was not practicable for me to note the footage of the various shots.

- 1--- View along a canal.  
2--- Woman in a native illage, along the railway en route to the Surinam river, spinning cotton.  
3--- Women under a house which is some 5 feet or such a matter above the ground on posts preparing palm fiber for use in hat making.  
4--- Showing our special train of an engine and two coaches about ready to move and the exploration party getting aboard.  
5--- Showing the exploration party at lunch in the open side diner. We stopped en route from Paramaribo to the Surinam river, in the wild for dinner.

March 3, 1932. Spool #10.

- 1--- View in a native village in the bush on the bank of the Surinam river. 0 to 43 feet of film.  
2--- Friday March 4, 1932. 43 to 60 feet of film. Scene. A native walking toward a cluster of 2 tall palms in an open field. One of the palms has 3 nice clusters of fruit. Stop 11. A panorama from the ground up. This is some 25 miles out from the city of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.  
3--- 60 to 74 feet of film. A panoramic view of a group of palms, *Mauritius flexuosa*. It this species of palm that the fiber is secured for the making of the fiber hats.

Tuesday April 12, 1932.

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Spool #10 continued.

Shot. 74 to 86 feet of film. Stop between 11 and 16. Scene  
4-- a panoramic view of a fine specimen of a wine or oil  
palm, *Oenocarpus* sp., in the open some 25 miles out  
from Paramairabo, Dutch Guiana.

5-- 86 to 100 feet of film. Taken at Tivoli, Martinique,  
March 9, 1932. It shows bamboo staging supporting  
seedling mangoes up among the branches of mango trees  
The young plants have been inarched upon the trees  
they are under.

Saturday March 10, 1932.

Spool #11.

1-- 1 to 10 feet of film. The scene shows a stream of  
water and natives washing cloths and men in the stream  
getting sand from the bottom of the stream and filling  
into small tubs or buckets and a woman carrying the  
buckets of sand to the bank on her head.

2-- 10 to 24 feet of film. The scene is in a Catholic  
Church yard on the road side in a small village en  
rout to the dryer side of the island. It shows a nice  
specimen of a cocos amera palm.

3-- 24 to I do not know how many feet of film. It is a  
panaramac view of the plants in the church yard.

The other shots are not listed but one if not all the  
balance are at Beata.

April 12, 1932;

Spool 12.

The entire footage was run off at the Navy Yard in  
Washington D. C. It shows the varieous features and  
operations incident to the unloading of plants from the  
yacht Utowana while she was tied up to the warf in the  
harbor of the Navy Yard.

April 12, 1932

The following is pretty near a complete list of the islands at which we called and also a goodly number of the people we met at each port of call. For some good reason which I do not recall at this time, January 9, 1936, I was not able to get the list of the people we met at a few of the smaller islands, but they were few.

Port of call.	Name and title of persons.
Anguilla, Island. B. W. I.	McFadyen, Dr. and Mrs. George. Roy, Mr. C.
Antigua "	St Johnson, Governor, Sir Reginald. Branch, Miss. Girls School. Charter, C. F. Grammar School. Box, Harold E. Sugar Factory till 1934, then Imperial Institute of Entomology, British Museum of Entomology, Cromwell Rd., London England.
Barbuda Island. B. W. I.	Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. C. at Codrington village.
Cuba, Guantanamo Bay.	Johnson, Captain, L. F., and Mrs. Johnson, (Commandant) Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Keester, Commander and Captain of the Yard.
Georgetown, British Guiana.	Denham, Sir Edward and Lady, Governor. Rushbrooke, Aid. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jones, Colonial Secy. Roth, Dr. W. E. Museum. Harris, Joseph (Colored) Collector, care Dr. Roth. Seaford, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mr. and Mrs. Van Swearington, J. American Consul. Dr. Follett-Smith. Captain, Fawcett, Bandmaster. Mr. Martyn, Botanist. Mr. E. M. Walcott, Pan-American Agent. Plantation. Hope. Mr. and Mrs. David Mowat, (She is Mr. Walcott's daughter) Dr. F. G. Rose, Leaper Hospital, Mahica.

Tuesday April 12, 1932.

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Port of call	People met.
Dominica. Isl. City Roseau. B.W.I.	Administrator, Mr. & Mrs. W.A. Bowring, and Miss Joan Bowring. Capt. and Mrs. Patrickson, Engineer. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Knowlton, Sylvanian. Andrew H. Green, Canefields. Stephen Howies. Joseph Jones, who made the B. Garden. Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, Botanic Garden. Miss. Nichols, care Self Help, for lunch on the Morne.
Mathew Town Great Inagua Bahama Isl.	Mr. William Darville.
St George Grenada, Isl. B.W.I.	Govenor of the Windward Islands, Sir Thomas Vans Best. Mrs. Best His sister. The Earl of Sandwich, his brother-in-law, met with him at St. Lucia. Mr. and Mrs. Boeye. Best's daughter. aid Marescaux. American Consul McGilchrist. K.T. Rae, Botanic Garden.
Basse Terre, Guadeloup Isl. French West I.	Father Quentin. Alex Buffon, (Colored), Jardin d'Essai.
Pointe a Pitre Guadeloup Isl.	J. Corbin, Jardin d'Essai. Pierre Chanon, Ingenieur d'Agronomie.
Cay Haitien. Haiti	Mr. Fred C. Baker, of Port au Prince. American Vice-consul and Mrs. Corey F. Wood.
Fort de France Martinique. French W.I.	Am-Consul and Mrs. Wm. P. Robertson. Mr. Desire Kervegant Ingenieur adjoint.
Mr. Dogue, (Colored), assistant to Mr. Kervegant.	

Tuesday April 12, 1932.

## List of Islands and names of people met. Contn.

Nassau, Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Sumner Dolley.  
 New Providence, Capt. and Miss. Langdon-Jones.  
 Bahama Isl. Dr. Joseph Albury.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lawrence.  
 Am-Consul and Mrs. Fisher.  
 Mr. Mosley, Prop. book store.  
 Mr. Chipman.  
 Arthur Langlois, Village Rd. Box 640.  
 Dr. T.E.H. Fisher, veterinarian.  
 Mrs. Edward George.  
 Mr. Cavelle, Sup. Colonial Hotel Gardens.

Spanish Wells Chas. Sweeting, vegetable grower.  
 George Isl. Earnest Roberts.  
 To the N. of Captain Albert E. Pinder.  
 Nassau Mrs. L. Jenkins, of 110 E. 84th. St. N.Y.  
 Mrs. Lester Wilson of Portchester N.Y.

Rum Cay.  
 Bahamas. Mr. and Mrs. P.R. Dorset.  
 Willford I. Dorset, son of the above.

Saba  
 Dutch W.I. Administrator and Mrs. deBrauw.  
 Miss. Hassell.  
 Harbor-master Sloterdijk, Mrs. and Miss.  
 Edward and Arlington Sloterdijk.  
 Mr. Bolles, writing "Saba yhe Rock"

Orangetown  
 St. Eustatius Administrator and Mrs. K.H.C.M. Krugers.  
 Dutch W. I. Dr. Sardeman, Vet. Doc. of D.W.I.

St. Kitts.  
 B.W.I. Administrator, D.R. Stewart, formerly of  
 the Fiji Islands.  
 Colonial Treasurer, Geo. C. Johnson  
 R.E. Kelsick (Colored) La Garitte Exp. Sta.  
 G.B. Gregory.  
 Mrs. Dunlop's Hotel.  
 H. Boon, Secy. of the Administration.  
 Davis, Belmont Estate, near Mt. Misery  
 Miss. Goodall, Barleys Bank.

St. Martin.  
 Marigot Fr. Mr. Fleming.  
 Phillipberg. Mr. Meiners.  
 Dutch

St. Vincent.  
 B.W.I. Mr. Jackson, Exp. Sta.  
 Kingstown. Colonial Treasurer, Mrs. Otway.

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Surinam, Dutch Guiana. Paramaibo.	Governor, Dr. Rutgers and Mrs. Rutgers. Aid, Capt. Brumer and Mrs. Brumer. Dr. G. Setahel, Botanical Garden. Am-Consul Mrs. James Swan Lawton. Mrs. S. H. Gonggripp.
Tobago Isl. B.W.I.	Mr. and Mrs. E.J.H. Thomas Man-of-war-bay.
Tortola Isl. B.W.I.	Commissioner, and Mrs. F.C. Clarkson. W. Cambell Roy.
Trinidad, Port of Spain. B.W.I.	Governor, Sir A. Claud Hollis & Lady Hollis Am-Vice-Consul in Charge, Capt. A. Demerest Nelson. Director of Agriculture, E.J. Worley and Mrs. Worley Assistant Director of Agric. S.M. Gilbert. Conservator, of Forests, R.C. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall. Director Botanical Garden, R.O. Williams and Mrs. Williams. J.G. Myers, St. Benedicts Monastery. H. Caracciola, care Geo. F. Higgins Co. Friend of Dr. L.O. Howard. E.A. Stockdale, Colonial Office, London, Eng. Mrs. Nora C. Fitt. W.E. Broadway, botinist. S.C. Harland, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Cotton Research Station.
Trinidad, St. Augustine. B.W.I.	Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Principal, Colonial Geoffrey Evans and Mrs. Evans. H.A. Ballou, Prof. of Entomology and Comm of Agric. J.A. Jones, Asst. Comm. of Agric. Ernest Entwisle, Chemest, Prof. Bot. & Genet. Frederick Hardy, Prof. Chem. & Soil Scie. Fredk Wm. Urich, Asst. Prof. Entomology. Ralph E. Hunter, lecturer in Botany. & Mrs Hunter.

Report completed with pictures in place  
ready for indexing February 11, 1936. D.

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## Notes

- <sup>223.1</sup> Mt. Misery (FIGURE 14) was renamed Mount Liamuiga when St. Kitts became independent, after the Kalinago name for the island. It is not as stated 37,000 ft in elevation but 3,792 ft.
- <sup>224.1</sup> Accessions of only two species were collected in this market (Table 1).
- <sup>225.1</sup> We have not found any biographical information on Mr. R.E. Kelsick. He is depicted in photo #57831 (p. 238, see also note 238.2).
- <sup>225.2</sup> It is likely to refer to photo #57825 (p. 235). Seeds and herbarium specimens were collected (*Fairchild 3801*, USDA 98856, US0100283) near the Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Kitts. Species were identified as *Indigofera tintoria* L. (Fabaceae).
- <sup>225.3</sup> Seeds and herbarium specimens of *Crotalaria* (Fabaceae) were collected in three other sites of St. Kitts: Monkey Hill (*C. sp.*, *Fairchild 2630*, USDA 97877), Mr. Davis Estate (*C. maypurensis* Kunth, *Fairchild 2642*, USDA 97878, US01002564), and Mt. Misery (*C. retusa* L., *Fairchild 2652*, USDA 97879, US00989346).
- <sup>225.4</sup> *Couropita guianensis* Aubl. (Lecythidaceae, common name: cannon ball tree) is a South American tree cultivated for its ornamental value. It is a relative of Brazil nuts (*Bertholletia excelsa* Humb. & Bonp.). Material of this species was not collected in the Lesser Antilles.
- <sup>226.1</sup> It is likely to refer to *Plumeria alba* L. (Apocynaceae, FIGURE 16), a species endemic to the Lesser Antilles, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. *Plumeria alba* was not collected in this island.
- <sup>226.2</sup> We have not found any biographical information on Mr. G.B. Gregory (see also page 860).
- <sup>226.3</sup> We have not found any biographical information on Harold D. Bock. It seems that there was a typographic error regarding the name of this person and that this reference is for Harold E. Box (1898-1973) from the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology and Entomology Department of the British Museum (currently Natural History Museum), London as identified by Fairchild [see FIGURE 14 and Fairchild (1934: 711)] and in page 858. He is depicted in photo 57844 (p. 247). Harold E. Box also was interested in botany and collected in Antigua in 1938, *Coccoloba boxii* Sandwith (Polygonaceae), a Lesser Antillean endemic. Box is also one of the authorities for *Mastichodendron sloaneum* Box & Philipson (accepted name *Sideroxylon foetidissimum* Jacq. Sapotaceae) and coauthored an account for the Pteridophyta of St. Kitts (Box & Alston, 1937).
- <sup>235.1</sup> See note 225.2.
- <sup>236.1</sup> We could not identify this species as there is no information on the locality. See note 225.3 for three accessions of three species of *Crotalaria* collected in St. Kitts.
- <sup>236.2</sup> No material of *Persea* (Lauraceae) was collected in this expedition. *Persea gratissima* C. F. Gaertn. (accepted name *P. americana* L., avocado) is a Neotropical fruit tree [as "gratisima" in photo caption].
- <sup>237.1</sup> Collections of *Mangifera indica* L. (Lauraceae, mango) were not made in St. Kitts.
- <sup>237.2</sup> Interesting use of bamboo for pots that appears to be widespread not just in British territories but also in French-speaking islands such as Martinique (see note 578.1.x). We have not seen this type of use in the region currently.
- <sup>238.1</sup> No material of *Ananas sativa* Lindl. (Bromeliaceae, pineapple, accepted name *A. comosus* (L.) Merr.) was collected in St. Kitts.

- <sup>238.2</sup> *Brassica oleracea* L. (Brassicaceae, cabbage) material was not collected in this expedition. See note 225.1.
- <sup>239.1</sup> *Adenanthera pavoniana* L. (Fabaceae, red lucky seed) is a tree species from Tropical Asia and Australia. No material of this species was collected in this expedition.
- <sup>240.1</sup> Identified as the Caribbean palm *Thrinax radiata* Schult. & Schult. or *Leucothrinax morrisii* (H.Wendl.) C.Lewis & Zona (Zona pers. comm.).
- <sup>241.1</sup> Identified as *Syagrus schizophylla* (Mart.) Glassman (Zona pers. comm.), a species usually cultivated in gardens that is endemic to Brazil (Noblick 2017).
- <sup>241.2</sup> See note 241.1.
- <sup>242.1</sup> *Cactus intortus* Mill. (accepted name *Melocactus intortus* (Mill.) Urb., Cactaceae, FIGURE 13) is a Caribbean Island endemic. Seeds of this species were collected in St. Kitts at Christopher (*Fairchild* 2628, USDA 97564). According to information recorded in *Fairchild* 2628, this photo is for the site where this material was collected in St. Kitts at Christopher.
- <sup>243.1</sup> According to information recorded in *Fairchild* 2635 this photo is for germplasm collection USDA 97763 (*Fairchild* 2635) from St. Kitts at Salt Lagoon. The herbarium record (US 01127172) suggests that this material is for *Cordia obliqua* Willd. (Boraginaceae). Photo caption assigns this species to the Caribbean Island endemic *Cordia sulcata* DC. [as "Cardia" in photo caption].
- <sup>244.1</sup> See notes 246.2 (photo #57842) and 249.2 (photo #3[5]57847).
- <sup>246.1</sup> Six collections were made in Mt. Misery (Table 1). Photos #57843 and #57844 (p. 247) were taken in this site.
- <sup>246.2</sup> See note 244.1 and 249.2 (photo #3[5]57847).
- <sup>247.1</sup> It refers to the tree fern *Cyathea arborea* (L.) Sm. (Cyatheaceae), a Caribbean Island endemic. The tree fern *Alsophila crinita* Hook. (accepted name *Cyathea crinita* (Hook) Copeland) does not occur in the Lesser Antilles but in Southern India and Java (Large and Braggins 2004). Material of this species was not collected during this expedition.
- <sup>247.2</sup> See note 226.3
- <sup>248.1</sup> See note 225.3 [as "Crotolaria" in photo caption].
- <sup>249.1</sup> *Passiflora quadrangularis* L. (Passifloraceae) is a cultivated species from South America. Germplasm was collected in St. Kitts at Belmont Estate (*Fairchild* 2645, USDA 97777).
- <sup>249.2</sup> We were unable to find biographical information about Mr. B.S. Davis. His state was visited when expedition members explored the rainforest of Mt. Misery. See notes 244.1 and 246.2 (photo #57842).
- <sup>250.1</sup> By 1890 there were already well-established plans to open a Botanical Station in Antigua (Anonymous 1891). It appears that this travelogue references this station. Photos #57849-57853 (pp. 255-256) were taken in this botanic garden. Today, this green space is the site of Antigua's Department of the Environment and no longer serves as a botanic garden.
- <sup>252.1</sup> *Corypha umbraculifera* L. is an Asian palm. No collections were made in Antigua.
- <sup>252.2</sup> No material of *Bambusa* was collected in this expedition.
- <sup>253.1</sup> Knowles A. Ryerson (1893-1990) was Chief of the USDA Bureau of Plant Industry between 1933 and 1937 (Anonymous 1991).

- <sup>255.1</sup>No material of *Ficus* was collected in Antigua. This “very fine specimen” is still present today at the site as a magnificent tree with expanded seating provided in its shade (Helena J. Brown and Kevel Lindsay, pers. comm.).
- <sup>256.1</sup>Identified as *Attelea* sp. (Zona pers. comm.).
- <sup>257.1</sup>Six collections were made in the Botanic Garden of Antigua (Table 1).
- <sup>257.2</sup>We have not found biographical details for Professor C. F. Charter from the St. John’s Grammar School (see also page 858).
- <sup>257.3</sup>*Coccoloba pubescens* L. (Polygonaceae) is a Caribbean Island endemic. One individual and two leaves are shown in photos #57855 (p. 258) and #57861 (p. 267), respectively. However, plant material was not collected in Antigua [as “pubesens” in photo caption].
- <sup>258.1</sup>See note 257.2.
- <sup>260.1</sup>Details of these collections can be found in Table 1. Collections 2631-2642 were the only ones from the Lesser Antilles.
- <sup>261.1</sup>Further details regarding the history of the Botanic Garden of Dominica can be found in Anonymous (undated-a, undated-b). This botanic garden is still active today (<http://da-academy.org/dagardens.html>).
- <sup>266.1</sup>It is likely to refer to the *Zephyranthes rosea* Lindl. (Amaryllidaceae), collected in Nassau, The Bahamas [as “Zephyrantes” in photo caption]. Additional details can be found in Chavarria et al. (in press). This is a native species also found in Central and South America.
- <sup>266.2</sup>Identified as *Cipura martinicensis* (Jacq.) Kunth in photo caption (accepted name *Trimezia martinicensis* (Jacq.) Herb., Iridaceae). Under collection *Fairchild 2655*, (USDA 97762, USDA 99638). Material was collected in MacCarthy Valley, Antigua. This is a native species also found in Central and South America.
- <sup>267.1</sup>See note 257.3.
- <sup>268.1</sup>See note 261.1. Fifty-two photos (including one duplicate) were taken in this botanic garden (pp. 269-282, 284-292, 295-300). Forty-seven germplasm accessions were collected in this botanic garden.
- <sup>268.2</sup>Mr. Joseph Jones (1867-1934) was curator of the Botanic Garden of Dominica between 1892 and 1924 (Anonymous undated-a; Desmond 1994). He is depicted in photos #57862, #57863 (p. 269), #57864 (p. 270), #57868, #57869 (p. 272), #57868A (p. 273) and #57875 (p. 276).
- <sup>268.3</sup>It refers to Frederick George Harcourt (1889-1970) who was appointed Curator and Agricultural Superintendent of the Botanic Garden of Dominica in 1924 (Flippance, 1970; Desmond 1994; FIGURE 8). He is depicted in photos #57862, #57863 (p. 269), #57864 (p. 270), #57868, #57869 (p. 272), #57868A (p. 273), and 57908 (p. 296).
- <sup>269.1</sup>Collections of durian (*Durio zibethinus* L., Malvaceae) were not made during this expedition. This fruit tree has its center of origin in Tropical Asia.
- <sup>270.1</sup>No material of jabotica [*Plinia cauliflora* (Mart.) Kausel, Myrtaceae, as *Myrciaria cauliflora* (Mart.) O. Berg in photo caption] was collected during this expedition. This fruit tree originates in Brazil.
- <sup>271.1</sup>Collections of *Attalea cohune* Mart. were not made in Dominica. This palm tree is endemic to Mexico, Central America, and Colombia.
- <sup>271.2</sup>One accession of *Anneslia tergemina* (Fabaceae); accepted name *Calliandra tergemina* (L.) Benth., was collected in the Botanic Garden of Dominica (*Fairchild 2690*, USDA 97757, as

- Calliandra tergemina* (L.) Benth. in photo caption). This is a native species that also occurs in South America.
- 271.3 No germplasm of the Tropical Asian species *Diospyros discolor* Willd. (*D. blancoi* A. DC.) was collected during this expedition.
- 272.1 *Sabinea carinalis* Briseb. (accepted name *Poitea carinalis* (Griseb.) Lavin, Fabaceae) is a Dominican endemic and the country's national flower (FIGURE 16). No material was collected during the expedition.
- 274.1 We could not find the genus *Pairtesis* in the taxonomic literature.
- 274.2 Material of *Passiflora* was not collected in Dominica.
- 275.1 Material of Asian species *Thysanolaena agrostis* Nees [accepted name *T. latifolia* (Roxb. ex Hornem., Poaceae) Honda, common name tiger grass] was not collected during the expedition. This species is still used horticulturally as an ornamental in the islands.
- 276.1 One germplasm accession of *Pandanus pacificus* J. H. Veitch. (accepted name *P. dubius* Spreng., Pandanaceae) was collected in the Botanic Garden of Dominica (Fairchild 2685, USDA 99610). The genus *Pandanus* is restricted to the Paleotropics.
- 278.1 One germplasm accession of *Pandanus luzonensis* Merr. (Pandanaceae) was collected in the Botanic Garden of Dominica (Fairchild 2697); however, this sample did not reach the USDA germplasm collections [as "*luzarensis*" in photo caption]. See note 276.1.
- 278.2 No material of the Tropical African species *Baikiaea insignis* Benth. (Fabaceae, common name nkoba) was collected during this expedition.
- 279.1 No material of *Brownea* (Fabaceae) was collected in Dominica.
- 280.1 Species was identified as the Caribbean Island endemic *Pitcairnia angustifolia* Aiton (Bromeliaceae). Germplasm and herbarium specimens were collected in the Botanic Garden of Dominica (Fairchild 2723, USDA 97779, USDA 9757, US01081591).
- 281.1 See note 225.4.
- 283.1 See photo #57908 (p. 296).
- 283.2 Details of these collections can be found in Table 1. These 18 accessions were collected in Dominica.
- 286.1 Germplasm of the Tropical Asian and Australian species *Momordica cochinchensis* (Lour.) Spreng. (Cucurbitaceae) was collected in the Botanic Garden of Dominica (Fairchild 2698); however, this sample did not reach the USDA germplasm collections.
- 286.2 Identified as the Asian palm *Hyphaene dichotoma* (Zona pers. comm.).
- 287.1 We could not find biographical information on Mr. Andrew H. Green. See note 307.1.
- 288.1 Germplasm of the South American palm *Euterpe edulis* Mart. was collected in the Botanic Garden of Dominica (Fairchild 2703, USDA 97284).
- 288.2 The palm *Pritchardia pacifica* Seem. & H. Wendl. is endemic to the Pacific Islands. No collections of this palm species were made during this expedition.
- 289.1 *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens* H. Wendl. (accepted name *Dypsis lutescens* (H. Wendl.) Beentje & J. Dransf., common name golden cane palm) is endemic to Madagascar [as "*lutecens*" in photo caption]. No collections of this palm species were made during this expedition.
- 289.2 *Spathodea campanulata* P. Beauv. (African tuliptree, Bignoniaceae) is an African tree species. No collections of this species were made during this expedition.
- 290.1 See note 288.1

- <sup>290.2</sup> See note 288.2
- <sup>290.3</sup> The South American species *Calathea allouia* Lindl. (Marantaceae, common name leren). No collections of this species were made in this island [as "allouya" in photo caption].
- <sup>294.1</sup> Four germplasm accessions were collected in the market of Dominica (Table 1).
- <sup>296.1</sup> See notes 268.3 and 308.1.
- <sup>297.1</sup> Material of the Tropical African species *Baikiaea insignis* Benth. was not collected in Dominica [as "Baikaea" in photo caption].
- <sup>298.1</sup> Two samples of *Ixora* (Rubiaceae), including herbarium material, were collected in the Botanic Garden of Dominica: *I. coccinea* L. (*Fairchild* 2668, USDA 97770, USDA 99580, US00839960, species endemic in India and Sri Lanka) and *I. fragrans* (Hook. & Arn.) A. Gray (*Fairchild* 2692, USDA 99639, endemic to the Pitcairn Islands). *Ixora chinensis* Lam. is a Tropical Asia species morphologically similar to *I. coccinea* and we believe that this photo is for *Fairchild* 2668.
- <sup>298.2</sup> No samples of *Parmentiera cereifera* Seem. (Bignoniaceae, common name candle tree) were collected during the expedition [as "cerifera" in photo caption]. This is a species endemic in Panama.
- <sup>303.1</sup> To this day, the Saturday market in Roseau is still very active.
- <sup>305.1</sup> This species has been identified as the Lesser Antillean endemic *Begonia obliqua* L. (Begoniaceae, FIGURE 16). Germplasm and herbarium collections were made in Dominica at Roseau River Canyon (*Fairchild* 2924, USDA 97836, US00327770, US00327779, US00062811).
- <sup>306.1</sup> Germplasm and herbarium material of this Neotropical species (accepted name: *Camonea umbellata* (L.) A.R. Simões & Staples) were collected in Dominica at Roseau River Canyon (*Fairchild* 2780, USDA 97769, US01115875). It was identified as *Ipomoea polyanthes* Roem. & Schult. [ "solyanthes" ] in the photo caption.
- <sup>307.1</sup> See note 287.1.
- <sup>307.2</sup> No collections of *Cochlospermum* (Bixaceae) were made during this expedition [as "Coehlcospermum" in photo caption].
- <sup>308.1</sup> See note 296.1 (photo #57908).
- <sup>310.1</sup> Diamond Rock was fortified and occupied by British troops between 1804 and 1805. The British officially commissioned the island as the "ship" HMS Diamond Rock. The British Navy officer Lieutenant Robert Carthew Reynolds was involved in the defense of this islet and he died on board the *HMS*.
- <sup>317.1</sup> It refers to Charles William Doorly who was Administrator and Colonial Secretary of St. Lucia (Epstein 1930).
- <sup>317.2</sup> See details of this species in note 257.3. Plants are shown in photos #579441 (p. 318), #57945 (p. 324), #57946 (p. 325). Material was collected in St. Lucia (*Fairchild* 2756) but it did not reach the USDA germplasm collections. To this day, young children in rural areas still use these leaves as parasols and hats.
- <sup>318.2</sup> See note 317.2.
- <sup>320.1</sup> Details of these collections can be found in Table 1. Only 16 of these 18 accessions were collected in the Lesser Antilles.
- <sup>321.1</sup> Four germplasm accessions were collected in the market of St. Lucia (Table 1).

- <sup>322.1</sup> Herbarium material and germplasm of *Hymenaea courbaril* L. (Fabaceae) were collected in St. Lucia (*Fairchild* 2731, USDA 97768a, USDA 97768b, US01939190). See photo #57947 (p. 325). This native species also occurs in Mexico, Central, and South America.
- <sup>323.1</sup> Material of *Clusia rosea* Jacq. (Clusiaceae) was not collected in St. Lucia [as "Clusea" in photo caption]. This native species also occurs in Mexico, Central, and South America. However, the depicted plant is *Clusia plukenetii* Urb., a Lesser Antillean endemic. This species was not collected either.
- <sup>324.1</sup> See note 317.2.
- <sup>325.1</sup> See note 322.1 [as "coubaril" in photo caption].
- <sup>327.1</sup> Germplasm of the Pantropical species *Erythrina fusca* Lour. (Fabaceae) was collected in St. Lucia at St. Louis (*Fairchild* 3710, USDA 98847).
- <sup>328.1</sup> See note 226.1. It is likely to refer to the endemic *Plumeria alba* L. (Apocynaceae, FIGURE 16). Germplasm of this species was not collected in this island.
- <sup>329.1</sup> J. L. Mahoney was Principal Clerk of the USDA Division of Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry.
- <sup>329.2</sup> H.C. Skeels was Botanist in Charge of Collections, USDA Division of Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry.
- <sup>330.1</sup> This is the only reference that Dorsett's travelogue has for the Botanic Garden of St. Lucia. This garden was established in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The botanic gardens of Barbados, Dominica, and Grenada were also founded during this time period (Anonymous 1919). Three collections were made in this botanic garden (Table 1). We could not find any biographical reference to Mr. and Mrs. Waters.
- <sup>333.1</sup> One germplasm collection of *Calathea allouia* (Aubl.) Lindl. (Maranthaceae) was collected in St. Lucia (*Fairchild* 2727, USDA 97524) [as "allouya" in photo caption]. This is an introduced species endemic in Trinidad and South America.
- <sup>337.1</sup> The Botanic Garden of St. Vincent is the second oldest of botanic garden in the tropics. It was established in 1765 and it was instrumental in the introduction tropical crops, such as breadfruit, into the neotropics. Further details regarding the history of this garden can be found in Howard (1997-1998, 1954).
- <sup>337.1</sup> It refers to T.P. Jackson who was Superintendent of Agriculture of St. Vincent and curator of the botanic garden (Howard 1954; Ryerson 1933: 54).
- <sup>339.1</sup> Material of the Tropical Asia and Pacific Island species *Barringtonia speciosa* J.R. Forst & G. Forst. (accepted name *B. asiatica* (L.) Kurz, Lecythidaceae) was not collected in St. Vincent.
- <sup>341.1</sup> No samples of breadfruit (accepted name *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, Moraceae, as *Artocarpus integrifolius* L.f. ["integrifolia"] in photo caption) were collected in St. Vincent.
- <sup>342.1</sup> No samples of the Southeast Asian palm *Cyrtostachys renda* Blume (common name red palm) were collected during the expedition.
- <sup>343.1</sup> See note 339.1 [as "speocia" in photo caption].
- <sup>344.1</sup> Germplasm material of arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea* L., Marantaceae) was collected in St. Vincent (*Fairchild* 2759, USDA 97530). The crop originates from South America. Arrowroot is still widely cultivated in St. Vincent as a source of starch (Asha et al. 2015).

- <sup>347.1</sup> Herbarium material and germplasm of the Lesser Antillean endemic *Pitcairnia bracteata* W. T. Aiton (accepted name *P. bifrons* (Lindl.) Read) were collected in St. Vincent (*Fairchild* 2767, USDA 97778, US01057644).
- <sup>348.1</sup> It should read Kingstown as Bridgetown is the capital of Barbados.
- <sup>349.1</sup> Material of pigeon peas (*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Huth, Fabaceae) was not collected in St. Vincent.
- <sup>349.2</sup> Material of the *Terminalia* (Combretaceae) was not collected in Bequia. See photo #57978 (p. 351). The seaside almond is the paleotropical *T. catappa* L. whereas the tropical almond refers to Caribbean Island native *T. buceras* (L.) C. Wright. The latter also occurs in Mexico and Central America.
- <sup>351.1</sup> See note 349.2. Identified as the tropical Asian species *Terminalia catappa* L. in photo caption.
- <sup>352.1</sup> Germplasm and herbarium specimens of pigeon peas (*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Huth, Fabaceae, as *Cajanus indicus* Spreng. in photo caption) were collected in Bequia (*Fairchild* 2742, USDA 97755, US00995717; and *Fairchild* 2743, USDA 97756, US00995706). See photo #57983 (p. 355).
- <sup>354.1</sup> From the name “ink berry” and appearance the depicted plant is *Randia aculeata* L., a Caribbean Island native that also occurs in Mexico, Central, and South America.
- <sup>354.2</sup> Germplasm of the tropical African species *Tamarindus indica* L. (tamarind, Fabaceae) was collected in Bequia (*Fairchild* 2748, USDA 97789) [as "indicus" in photo caption].
- <sup>355.1</sup> See note 352.1.
- <sup>357.1</sup> Mayreau in the Tobago Cays is the smallest inhabited island of the Grenadines and is still only accessible by boat.
- <sup>357.2</sup> Germplasm and herbarium material of the Neotropical species *Ficus citrifolia* Mill. (Moraceae) was collected in Mayreau (*Fairchild* 2758, USDA 97571, US01068247). This is a native species also found in Central and South America.
- <sup>359.1</sup> Carriacou is at the southern end of the Grenadines off the north coast of Grenada to which it belongs.
- <sup>359.2</sup> No material was collected in the market of Carriacou (Table 1).
- <sup>359.3</sup> We could not find historical information pertinent to the Botanic Garden of Carriacou.
- <sup>359.4</sup> Germplasm and herbarium samples of *Ficus benjamina* L. (Moraceae) were collected in the Botanic Garden of Carriacou (*Fairchild* 2793, USDA 97572, US01068144). This is a species with its original distribution in Tropical Asia, Australia and the Pacific Islands.
- <sup>360.1</sup> It should read St. George's and not St. George.
- <sup>360.2</sup> Following its volcanic eruption in 1939, Kick 'em Jenny is no longer an island but a submarine volcano. Today it is seismically monitored, with a maritime exclusion zone in force.
- <sup>361.1</sup> No material of the palm genus *Corypha* was collected in Carriacou.
- <sup>361.2</sup> This photo corresponds to *Ficus citrifolia* Mill. for which herbarium and germplasm material was collected (*Fairchild* 2794, USDA 97854, USDA 99570, US01068251) in Carriacou. See note 357.1.
- <sup>362.1</sup> Frank Gurney has been claimed as the person who introduced nutmeg in Grenada, at Belvidere Estate (parish of St. John's) in 1843 (Groome 1970).

- <sup>362.2</sup> Julien Fédon (?–1796?) was a free mulatto born in Martinique. Between 1795 and 1796, he led a revolt of the French-speaking population of this former French island to abolish slavery and overthrow British rule from Grenada (Cox 1982).
- <sup>363.1</sup> *Fairchild 2795* corresponds to *Albizia* sp. (Fabaceae) that was collected in in Carriacou.
- <sup>363.2</sup> Germplasm and herbarium material of *Piscidia erythrina* L. (accepted name *P. piscipula* (L.) Sarg., Fabaceae) was collected in Carriacou (*Fairchild 2790*, USDA 97847, US00996378). This is a native species that also reaches Mexico and Central America.
- <sup>364.1</sup> No material of *Yucca* (Asparagaceae) was collected during this expedition. It refers to *Yucca aloifolia* L., an introduced species endemic in Mexico and southeastern USA.
- <sup>367.1</sup> The Botanic Garden of Grenada was established in 1886 (McCracken 1998, FIGURE 11). This was at Tanteen in St George's, but it does not exist any longer.
- <sup>369.1</sup> Grenada is one of the main producers of nutmeg worldwide (Thomas-Francois and Francois 2014).
- <sup>370.1</sup> This photo corresponds to collection *Fairchild 2810* (USDA 97951). No herbarium specimen was collected and this sample was listed as *Bignonia* sp. in David Fairchild's collection book (*Fairchild 2810: Bignonia unguis-cati*) and the USDA accession entry book (USDA 97951: *Bignonia* sp.). The photo caption assigns this species to the Neotropical species *Bignonia unguis-cati* (DC.) DC. (accepted name *Dolichandra unguis-cati* (DC.) L.G. Lohman).
- <sup>371.1</sup> No material of *Nymphaea* (Nymphaeaceae) was collected during this expedition.
- <sup>372.1</sup> Germplasm and herbarium material of this species (identified as *Bignonia corymbosa*, Bignoniaceae) was collected (*Fairchild 2817*, USDA 99558, US01066250) in the Botanic Garden of Grenada. This species is endemic to Central and South America.
- <sup>372.2</sup> Germplasm of *Hibiscus collensii* Hort. was collected (*Fairchild 2812*, USDA 97962) in the Botanic Garden of Granada.
- <sup>373.1</sup> No material of *Tabebuia* (Bignoniaceae) was collected in Grenada. Identified as *T. pallida* (Lindl.) Miers in photo caption.
- <sup>373.2</sup> No material of cacti was collected in Grenada. It refers to *Cereus repandus* (L.) Mill., a species restricted to Grenada, Venezuela, and islands offshore the northern coast of Venezuela.
- <sup>374.1</sup> No material of *Parkia* (Fabaceae) was collected during this expedition. *Parkia roxburghii* G. Don. (accepted name *P. timoriana* (DC.) Merr.) is a species from South East Asia.
- <sup>375.1</sup> One germplasm accession of *Artocarpus integer* (Thunb.) Merr. was collected in the Botanic Garden of Grenada (*Fairchild 2811*, USDA 97563); however, the plants depicted in this photo (*Artocarpus* sp.) were growing in the countryside.
- <sup>375.2</sup> See note 369.1. One germplasm accession of nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt., Myristicaceae) was collected in Grenada at Avondale (*Fairchild 2832*, USDA 97573)
- <sup>377.1</sup> Details of these collections can be found in Table 1. Accessions *Fairchild 2570–Fairchild 2597* and *Fairchild 2644* were collected in The Bahamas, accessions *Fairchild 2603–Fairchild 2627* were collected in Beata Island or in Saona Island (Dominican Republic). The remaining 28 accessions were collected in the Lesser Antilles.
- <sup>381.1</sup> We could not find biographical information on Mr. K.T. Rae.
- <sup>563.1</sup> We could not find biographical information on Mr. E. H. Walters.
- <sup>563.2</sup> Three germplasm accessions were collected in the market of St. Lucia (Table 1).

- <sup>563.3</sup> It refers to a collection of pineapple (*Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr., Bromeliaceae, *Fairchild* 3756, USDA 99506).
- <sup>564.1</sup> Details of these collections can be found in Table 1.
- <sup>573.1</sup> No germplasm accessions were collected in the market of Martinique (Table 1).
- <sup>574.1</sup> Martinique had a botanic garden in the town of Saint-Pierre. This botanic garden was established in 1803, but during the 1902 eruption of Mount Pelée, it was destroyed (Théseeé 1990). A new botanic garden (known as *Jardin d'essais de Tivoli*) was established in Tivoli, near Fort-of-France, Martinique in 1814 (Huyghes-Belrose 2004); however, this garden is currently no longer in operation. It is likely that the Tivoli garden was the one visited by the USDA team. See notes 574.2 and 594.1.
- <sup>574.2</sup> We have interpreted that this station is not the botanic garden found in Tivoli. See notes 474.1 and 594.1
- <sup>577.1</sup> Germplasm and herbarium material of *Aralia* sp. (identified as *Polyscias scutellaria* (Burnm. f.) Fosberg, Araliaceae) was collected in Martinique at Jardin d'Essais (*Fairchild* 3730, USDA 99514, US01072872). The "Jardin d'Essais" is referred as the "Agricultural Experimental Station at Tivoli" in page 574.
- <sup>577.2</sup> Six germplasm accessions of mango (*Mangifera mango* L, Anacardiaceae) were collected in Martinique at Jardin d'Essais (*Fairchild* 3731, USDA 99588; *Fairchild* 3732, USDA 99587; *Fairchild* 3733, USDA 99591; *Fairchild* 3734, USDA 99592; *Fairchild* 3735, USDA 99589; *Fairchild* 3736, USDA 99590). The "Jardin d'Essais" is referred as the "Agricultural Experimental Station at Tivoli" in page 574.
- <sup>578.1</sup> See note 237.2.
- <sup>583.1</sup> One accession and one herbarium specimen of *Hamelia patens* Jacq. (Rubiaceae) was collected in Martinique at Morne la Regale (*Fairchild* 3764, USDA 98853, US00844903). This is a native species that also occurs in Mexico, Central, and South America. It is used horticulturally as an ornamental in the islands to this day.
- <sup>584.1</sup> Three germplasm accessions of *Dioscorea* (Dioscoreaceae) were collected in Martinique. Cultivar "Portugaise" is depicted in the photo (*Fairchild* 3759, USDA 99562) and it was identified as belonging to *D. cayennensis* Lam. subsp. *rotundata* (Poir.) J. Miege.
- <sup>586.1</sup> No plant material of sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum* L., Poaceae) was collected in this expedition.
- <sup>588.1</sup> No plant material of the *Barringtonia speciosa* J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. was collected in Martinique. *Barringtonia asiatica* (L.) Kurz., Lecythidaceae (identified as *B. speciosa* in Dorsett's travelogue) was collected in St. Vincent and Grenada. This a species from the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans and also from Tropical Asia.
- <sup>590.1</sup> No plant material of *Lonchocarpus domingensis* (Pers.) DC. (Accepted name *L. sericeus* (Poir.) DC., Fabaceae) was collected in Martinique [as "*Louhocarpus*" in photo caption]. This is a native species that also reaches Mexico, Central and South America, and Africa.
- <sup>593.1</sup> Germplasm of the three varieties depicted in the photo was collected in Martinique (see note 584.1 on cultivar Portugais). *Dioscorea* sp. cv. San Martin corresponds to *Fairchild* 3758 (USDA 00564) and *D. alata* L. cv. Caplaou is for *Fairchild* 3757 (USDA 99561).
- <sup>594.1</sup> See notes 741.1 and 742.2 regarding whether this Experiment Station was the actual botanic garden found in Tivoli.

- <sup>594.2</sup> Photo of a flowering plant of *Passiflora* sp. (Passifloraceae) is shown in page 596 (photo #58217). One accession of *Passiflora* cf. *maliformis* L. was collected in Guadeloupe (Fairchild 3769, USDA 9614).
- <sup>594.3</sup> One germplasm accession of "Tamerand des Indies" (*Vangueria madagascariensis* G. F. Gmel, Rubiaceae) was collected in Guadeloupe (Fairchild 3762, USDA 98886). It is a Tropical African species known as voa vanga or tamarind of the Indies. Photos of the recorded plants can be found in pages 595 and 597 (photos #58215, #58218, and #58219).
- <sup>595.1</sup> See note 594.2. Listed as *Vangueria edulis* Vahl in photo caption.
- <sup>596.1</sup> See note 594.1.
- <sup>597.1</sup> See note 594.2 [as "edulus" in photo caption].
- <sup>599.1</sup> One accession of *Colocasia* sp. (Fairchild 3784, USDA 99553) was collected in Guadeloupe. The dasheen or taro (*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott, Araceae) is a cultivated species that originates from Tropical Asia. The yautia (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (L.) Schott or *Xanthosoma* sp., Araceae) is also cultivated, but it originates from Tropical South America.
- <sup>601.1</sup> Four germplasm accessions were collected in the market of Basse Terre, Guadeloupe (Table 1).
- <sup>601.2</sup> The Botanic Garden of Basse Terre, Guadeloupe was founded in 1820 and it still open.
- <sup>603.1</sup> Sea Island cotton was the high-quality cotton that was planted in South East USA during the 19th century. It was believed that it originated in the West Indies and one of the aims of the expedition was to collect original stocks and wild relatives of cotton in the Caribbean Islands (see page 1). No samples of *Gossypium* were collected in Barbuda.
- <sup>603.2</sup> Germplasm and herbarium material (Fairchild 3834, USDA 98915, US00809797) of the Caribbean Island endemic *Canella winterana* (L.) Gaertn. (Canellaceae) was collected in Barbuda, near Martello Tower [as "wintteriana" in text]. A photo of a plant of this species is shown in page 606 (photo #58228).
- <sup>606.1</sup> See note 603.2 [as "winteriana" in photo caption].
- <sup>607.1</sup> No germplasm of *Agave* (Asparagaceae) was collected in Barbuda.
- <sup>608.1</sup> No germplasm of *Melocactus intortus* (Mill.) Urb. (Cactaceae) was collected in Barbuda [listed as *Cactus intortus* Mill. in photo caption]. See further details about this species in note 242.1.
- <sup>615.1</sup> No germplasm of the Neotropical fruit tree *Annona muricata* L. (Annonaceae, common name soursop) was collected in Saba.
- <sup>622.1</sup> Germplasm of *Melocactus intortus* (Mill.) Urb. (Cactaceae, FIGURE 13) was collected in Anguilla. (Fairchild 3846, USDA 99529). See further details about this species in note 242.1.
- <sup>622.2</sup> Germplasm and herbarium material of *Stigmaphyllon lingulatum* (Poir.) Small (accepted name *S. emarginatum* (Cav.) A. Juss., Malpighiaceae, FIGURE 16) was collected in Anguilla (Fairchild 3850, USDA 98883, US03326444). This a Caribbean Island endemic.
- <sup>625.1</sup> See note 622.2.

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